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# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-90-062  
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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-90-062

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30 March 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### Li Peng Meets New SRV, Other Envoys

OW2903135590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1236 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with five foreign ambassadors to China in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The ambassadors are: Gabriel Emouengue, outgoing ambassador of Congo; Oliviero Rossi, new ambassador of Italy; Lino Sima Ecuva Avomo, new ambassador of Equatorial Guinea; Youssoufou Mayaki, new ambassador of Niger and Dang Nghiem Hoanh, new ambassador of Vietnam.

Li thanked the outgoing ambassador of Congo for his efforts to promote China-Congo friendly ties during his term in China while rendering the four new ambassadors a warm welcome.

Li noted that China is willing to maintain and develop friendly relations with all other countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

## United States & Canada

### Article on U.S. Senate Resolution on Jerusalem

HK2903120090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
28 Mar 90 p 6

[Article by Ke Yuelin (2688 2588 7207): "A Strange Resolution"]

[Text] There are some strange persons in the United States who think they can make everything in the world their own business. Not long ago, the U.S. Government sent troops to bring the state leader of Panama to trial in the United States, and now the U.S. Senate has made another arbitrary [man heng 5875 2879] decision, going so far as to announce that Jerusalem is "Israel's perfect [wan zheng 1346 2419] capital." This kind of behavior, which ignores international law and UN resolutions, and which openly boosts the aggressive behavior of Israel, has certainly aroused resentment and objections among Arab people as well as in the international community.

The Jerusalem problem is a relatively sensitive problem amid the current peace process in the Middle East. For historical reasons, in Jerusalem there are Jews and Arabs, the former living in the west of the city, the latter in the east. This city has historical origins in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, and is therefore called the "Holy City." Precisely because of these complicated relations, the United Nations has passed several resolutions, deciding on an international mandate over Jerusalem. However, ignoring the objections of the United Nations and the international community, Israel in 1967 occupied the whole of Jerusalem. Its assembly even adopted

a law annexing Jerusalem, and announced that Jerusalem was the capital of Israel, in an attempt to change the original status of Jerusalem unilaterally.

This action of forced occupation by Israel has disrupted stability and peace in the Middle East, and has been vehemently condemned by just opinion throughout the world. Arab countries, the Islamic Conference Organization, and the international conferences concerned have one after another expressed their just stands on the question of the status of Jerusalem. The absolute majority of countries in the world has refrained from recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The 12 Latin American countries, such as Venezuela and Paraguay, have moved their embassies from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, and so has Holland. This has been a serious blow to Israel's ambition to completely annex Jerusalem.

However, Israel has turned a deaf ear to the protests by the international community; it has for a long time viewed Jerusalem as its own territory, and has not considered its forced occupation of Jerusalem as unlawful. The United States has always favored Israel, but when faced with the question of Jerusalem, the U.S. authorities said: "Jerusalem is occupied territory." President Bush reiterated on 3 March that the United States supports "a unified Jerusalem with its final status decided by negotiations." However, and notwithstanding, the U.S. Senate has suddenly passed the resolution recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Does this action, which brazenly violates international agreements, and which ignores the wishes of the people of various Arab countries, reflect the stand of the U.S. Government? To this, people cannot refrain from expressing their doubts. It seems that the U.S. Senate has again created a difficult problem for the White House. Now, let us see how the U.S. Government will show its attitude.

### Article Views Bush Arms Cut Proposal

HK2903010390 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI No 5 in Chinese  
1 Mar 90 pp 2-3

[Article by Sa Benwang (5646 2609 2598) and Xin Peihe (2946 3099 0678): "A New Card From the United States—Bush's New Proposal on Europe's Conventional Arms Cut"]

[Text] Bush's new proposal indicates that the initiative of arms control and arms cut talks is now in the hands of the United States. It answers U.S. domestic interests, and is designed to help Gorbachev. What is worth pondering is that both want a part of their armies to remain in Europe, just to guard against any unexpected developments in East Germany and German unification.

At his first "State of the Union" address to Congress on 31 January, President Bush announced an important arms cut proposal: "further reducing U.S. and Soviet troops in Central Europe to 193,000 for each side."

Before the official announcement Bush had talked specially with NATO ally leaders and called the Soviet leader on the telephone concerning the issue.

Bush's proposal was an important revision to the European conventional arms reduction proposal made by him at the Brussel NATO head meeting on 29 last May. Originally Bush proposed both the United States and the Soviet Union reduce the troops stationed in other European countries to 275,000. Under this proposal, the United States would have to cut its Europe-stationed army by 45,000 troops, that is 14 percent of its 320,000 stationed in Europe; and the Soviet Union—600,000 troops in Eastern Europe at the time—would need to cut 325,000, 54 percent of the Soviet troops based in East Europe. According to Bush's new proposal, both U.S. and Soviet forces were to be reduced to 195,000, in which case the United States would cut 55,000 troops, 22 percent of its 250,000 troops based in Central Europe (all in West Germany); the Soviet Union currently has 520,000 troops in Eastern Europe (380,000 of which in East Germany), and needs to cut 325,000 troops, 63 percent of its forces in Eastern Europe. Reductions by the Soviet would be more. More importantly, the 195,000 U.S. troops based in Central Europe after the reduction, plus its troops stationed in Britain, Greece and Turkey, would add up to 225,000 U.S. Europe-based troops; whereas the Soviet Union would only have 195,000 troops in all of Europe following reductions, since it has troops only in East Germany. Of course, the United States argues that its home army is far away from Europe, while the Soviet troops are much closer.

**The raising of Bush's new proposal indicates that the initiative of armament control and arms cut talks is now in U.S. hands.** Several years ago Gorbachev repeatedly initiated drives to cut arms, with which Reagan could only deal passively. Now Bush has reversed the situation. His new arms cut proposal has put Gorbachev in a passive and defensive position. Bush declared confidently in his State of Union address: "Before us now lies a world full of challenges and opportunities. Now there is a need for a kind of leadership for which only the United States is qualified." Some people see this as a necessary reflection of U.S.-Soviet relations and strategic situation, in which the United States is on the offense and advancing, while the Soviet Union is defensive and retreating.

**Bush's new proposal responds to the trend of easing up in U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations, and to a trend of weakening military tension between the United States and Soviet Union and NATO and Warsaw.** The United States judged that, owing to rapid changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, its and Warsaw's military threats against America and NATO had dropped to "the lowest since the close of the Second World War." Changes in situations offered the United States a chance to seize the initiatives in arms control and arms cut talks. The United States considered that, provided that its relatively superior military power was preserved, its military expenditure and troop strength could be properly

reduced, parts of military bases closed, and overseas stationed army withdrawn. According to an announcement by the U.S. Defense Department, U.S. military expenditure in 1991 fiscal year was estimated to be \$303.3 billion, a two percent drop from 1990 fiscal year after deducting the inflation factor. In the coming five years, U.S. military expenditure will be reduced by an annual average of two percent. In 1991 fiscal year, the total forces of U.S. three armed services will drop from 2,077,000 to 2,040,000, a net decrease of 37,000; among which the most affected is the Army, where divisions on active duty will be cut to 16 from 18. In the coming five years, U.S. total troop strength will be reduced by 200,000. Following the closure or adjustment of 145 (86 closed) military bases in 1989, the United States is planning to shut or scale down the operations of 69 military bases in 1990, 14 of which are overseas. It is expected that, in the 1990-1995 fiscal years the reduction of military bases will save \$1.2 billion. Apart from this, 20 weapons development projects will be stopped, which will save \$2.9 billion; the reduction of troops in central Europe to 195,000 will annually save \$8 billion. Cutting military expenditure is an important part in Bush Administration's efforts to reduce government financial deficits. Bush has announced that the government budget deficit in 1991 fiscal year will decrease from four digits to \$63.1 billion, and great efforts will be made to achieve budget balance and eliminate deficit in 1993 fiscal year.

**Bush raising his new proposal at this time is intended to respond to Soviet need and help Gorbachev rid present difficulties.** Bush has recently praised Gorbachev for his "work to realize openness and reform," and stated "his hope that Gorbachev can have the situation firmly under his grasp." At present the Soviet Union desperately needs arms cut and, through it, to reduce military expenditure and divert the expenditure to civilian and economic areas. As early as December 1988 Gorbachev had announced an unilateral troop reduction of 500,000 soldiers, and begun reducing troops in Eastern Europe. Eastern European countries following the drastic changes have also begun asking the Soviet Union to pull out its army. At the end of last year, Czechoslovakia and Hungary respectively demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw this year the 75,000 and 52,000 troops stationed in their land. They have held several talks with the Soviet Union concerning the pullout. The trend is bound to affect Poland (40,000 Soviet troops are stationed there) and the German Democratic Republic (350,000 to 380,000 Soviet troops there). The Soviet Union has stated that it will pull out its troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary as early as possible and will talk with Poland over the military pullout issue. It seems that Soviet military pullout from Eastern Europe is an established trend. Bush's new proposal conforms to the trend, and in a certain way has helped prevent Soviet withdrawal from being viewed as unilateral. This obviously will put Soviet highranking officers at ease and help strengthen Gorbachev's domestic position.

Bush's new proposal has been generally welcomed by European allies such as West Germany, is viewed as an important step in further easing military tension in Europe, and will help realize a low-level security situation in Europe; particularly in central Europe. In fact, before Bush made his proposal Belgium had expressed its intention to withdraw all of its 25,000 troops from West Germany, and Holland had also said it would call back part of its army stationed in West Germany. The U.S. example may set off an upsurge among NATO countries of cutting military expenditure and troops. At present, NATO countries have accepted Bush's new proposal as a formal motion in talks with Warsaw Pact. On the other hand NATO's military strategy will undergo new impacts. Despite Bush's statement that "United States' military presence in Europe is necessary," NATO countries' confidence in U.S. determination to defend Europe will suffer. The future direction of NATO's long observed flexible response strategy will become an important topic of discussion for NATO countries.

**The Soviet Union basically agrees with Bush's new proposal. What it disagrees with is U.S. non-equivalence policy, namely, the real number of U.S. troops in Europe will be 225,000, while there will be 195,000 Soviet Union's troops in Eastern Europe. This was the reason Gorbachev told U.S. Secretary of State Baker at when they met on 8 February, that either U.S. troops really amount to 195,000, or the Soviet troops will be adjusted to 225,000 soldiers. What is worth pondering here is the Soviets could have made a more radical counter-proposal: Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gerasimov explicitly stated on 1 February that "Bush's proposal has not gone far enough," "we must continue to work vigorously to achieve our target: no armies are stationed on foreign land." In reality Gorbachev did not immediately make such a counter-proposal, but announced on 11 February that it would withdraw all of its troops in Eastern Europe before 1995-1996, and dismantle all military bases in foreign territories before 2000. Some people have commented that the statement was made following the change of events. The media had also noticed that the second half of Gerasimov's statement: "People would perceive from Bush's speech that he needs U.S. army to be stationed permanently in Europe... This is not a good sign." Some comments consider this as an indication that both the United States and Soviet Union need to have part of their armies stationed in Europe for any contingencies in Eastern Europe; in particular, the process of German unification is speeding up and nobody can stop it now, and the United States and Soviet Union must now guard against and restrain a unified, economically powerful and populous Germany. Obviously, maintaining a certain number of armies in Europe serves better the interests of the two superpowers.**

At present President Bush has expressed that he would stick to the levels made in his new proposal. Public opinion thinks that both countries have the need to cut

armies stationed in foreign territories, and it seems likely that within a short time important developments can be seen in Europe's conventional arm reduction talks.

## Soviet Union

### Message of Support Sent on Lithuania

HK3003020390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 90 p 13

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Beijing has assured the Soviet Union of support for its use of military means to crush the independence movement in Lithuania.

Chinese sources said that through diplomatic channels, Beijing had told Moscow it supported whatever means it might use—including military action—to solve the problem of secessionism.

Analysts say Beijing's endorsement of Moscow's tough stand against separatist movements in its republics is a factor behind the smooth progress of Sino-Soviet rapprochement in recent weeks.

In his press conference on Wednesday, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Qian Qichen, surprised Western diplomats by saying that during the visit to Moscow in late April by the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, both sides would reach an agreement on demilitarising the Sino-Soviet border.

Sources say the breakthrough on the mutual reduction of troops stationed on the Sino-Soviet border was reached at the last minute.

A high-level Soviet military delegation was in Beijing for two weeks in February to discuss ways to trim troop strength along the 7,000-kilometre boundary.

However, Western diplomats say, the two sides failed to achieve an agreement, and it was assumed then that during his Moscow visit, Mr Li would only sign an agreement on trade and economic co-operation.

The final outlines for an economic agreement were put together when the Soviet Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, Mr Konstantin Katushev, met Mr Li in Beijing earlier this month.

Analysts believe Beijing's endorsement of Moscow's handling of its separatist problem was a factor behind the solution of the demilitarisation question.

They say that Moscow is grateful for Beijing's support at a time when Washington has expressed its disapproval of military action against Lithuania.

In spite of the Chinese Communist party's harsh criticism of the reforms of the Soviet President, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, it is understood Beijing has various motives for supporting his harsh line on Lithuania.



A Chinese source said: "Beijing knows that the outbreak of secessionist movements in the Soviet Republics will fan similar campaigns in the autonomous regions of Xinjiang and Tibet.

"Moreover, at a time when Sino-American ties remain deadlocked, Beijing is taking advantage of the Soviet-American rift over Lithuania to promote relations with Moscow."

This is in spite of the fact that in internal talks, the senior leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, has reiterated that Beijing would never play the American card against the Soviet Union, nor the Soviet card against the U.S.

The new momentum to Sino-Soviet relations is evident from the high-level treatment the Soviet Communist party has accorded the visit of the Chinese propaganda chief, Mr Wang Renzhi.

Mr Wang, a hard-line Marxist theoretician and an ally of Mr Li's, has been instrumental in organising within the Chinese party internal criticism of perestroika and other Soviet reforms.

Yesterday in Moscow, Mr Wang was met by Mr Vadim Medvedev, a member of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat.

According to a dispatch by the official New China News Agency (NCNA), both sides expressed the view that party-to-party relations should be developed on the basis of equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The NCNA said Mr Wang informed his Soviet counterpart of the reforms and party construction in China.

And Mr Medvedev briefed the Chinese party on the Soviet Union's on-going reforms and preparations for the forthcoming 28th congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

#### **Defense Ministry Delegation To Visit USSR**

*OW3003114790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Hong Kong, March 30 KYODO—A four-man team from the Foreign Affairs Department of China's National Defense Ministry is scheduled to make a 10 day visit to the Soviet Union in April, the NEW EVENING POST reported Friday.

The visit, scheduled to begin April 2, will be the first by representatives of Chinese Armed Forces to the Soviet Union in some 30 years.

The Chinese team will visit military installations and meet Soviet Armed Forces personnel during their three-city tour, the Hong Kong newspaper reports.

#### **Wang Renzhi Delegation Meets Medvedev**

*OW2903134290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0633 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar (XINHUA)—Medvedev, member of the Politburo and secretary in charge of ideology of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with a party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China. The delegation was led by Wang Renzhi, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of its Propaganda Department.

In a friendly atmosphere, Medvedev briefed the Chinese guests on his country's ongoing reforms and the preparations for the coming 28th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Wang Renzhi briefed the host on China's reforms and party building. The two sides said that they would develop the relations between the two parties on the basis of complete equality, mutual respect, mutual noninterference, and independence.

The delegation arrived in the Soviet Union on 19 March on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet party in line with an exchange program arranged after the two parties restored relations last year. In addition to Moscow, the delegation has visited Leningrad and Kiev, where its members had friendly, frank and sincere conversation with responsible persons of local leading organs and departments of ideology of the Soviet Communist Party, and visited factories, farms, Lenin's residence, and the October Revolution Museum.

#### **Meeting on Boundary Rivers Concludes**

*OW3003094490 Beijing XINHUA in English 0923 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Harbin, March 30 (XINHUA)—The 32d session of the Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers ended here today.

During the meeting, which started on March 17, the two sides discussed issues including the improvement of navigation conditions on the boundary Heilong River, the Wusuli River and the Ergun River, the upgrading of the maintenance of navigation channels and marks and navigation security, and reached agreement on most issues.

The two sides also exchanged views on expanding cooperation in navigation. They agreed to hold their next session in the Soviet city of Khabarovsk.

Du Xianzhong, vice governor of China's Heilongjiang Province, met with the Soviet delegation during the meeting, when they exchanged views on improving and expanding the transport of foreign trade goods on the rivers.

### Liaoning To Export Laborers

HK2703155790 Beijing CEI Database in English  
27 Mar 90

[Text] Shenyang (CEI)—Liaoning Province in northeast China will send 3,000 technicians to work in the Soviet Union as export of human resources in the next two years, the first group of 1,000 people will set out this summer, according to the foreign trade department of the province.

These technicians will do lathe, bench, electric welding and repairing work during a two-year contracted period. Their wage will be no less than 220 roubles per month.

The province signed the contract with the Soviet side in september 1989. Another labor export project of the same scale is under discussion between the two sides.

### Southeast Asia & Pacific

#### Vietnam Reportedly Asks for Talks Via Thailand

HK3003111490 Hong Kong HSIIN WAN PAO in Chinese  
30 Mar 90 p 1

["New Talk" column: "China Deals Icily With Vietnam's Request for Talks"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi arrived in Beijing three days ago to start his 12th visit to China. The Chinese authorities accorded him a courteous reception. Apart from Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's holding talks with him, CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng met him on the day after his arrival in Beijing.

Both the talks between the two foreign ministers and the meeting between Li Peng and Sitthi focused on the Cambodian issue. Reports said that the two foreign ministers profoundly exchanged views on this issue.

It is said that the Vietnamese Government asked Sitthi to convey to China its hope of holding negotiations between China, Vietnam, and Thailand concerning the Cambodian issue. Viewed from the situations in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and Southeast Asia, Vietnam seems very eager to hold direct talks with China, therefore it asked Thailand to act as a mediator.

XINHUA reports did not mention this point at all, but only related Li Peng's proposal to Sitthi on two principles for the settlement of the Cambodian issue. These two principles, which must be observed, are as follows: 1) Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Cambodia; and 2) whatever programs for a solution are introduced, they must have the approval of the four Cambodian forces and take their interests into account.

Some international problem analysts pointed out that these were the terms China set for Vietnam. These two

points must be accomplished if talks between China and Vietnam are to be held and relations between the two countries improved.

Li Peng said that to find a fair, rational, and all-round political solution to the Cambodian issue at an early date, China is willing to cooperate with other countries in Southeast Asia and the relevant nations in the rest of the world.

China has fully confirmed its cooperation with Thailand for the political settlement of the Cambodian issue. Do "other countries in Southeast Asia" include Vietnam? Do "the relevant nations in the rest of the world" involve the United States and the Soviet Union? These questions have to be figured out.

A conference on the Cambodian issue held in Indonesia not long ago ended in failure, but a meeting on the Cambodian situation held in Paris by the permanent-member nations of the UN Security Council produced results. The five member nations unanimously proposed that the United Nations display its important role in solving the Cambodian issue.

These five member nations are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France, and Britain. For the previous 10 years the Soviet Union had always assisted Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia and provided a huge amount of military, material, and economic aid to Vietnam. But this time it sided with China and the United States and hoped for an early solution to the Cambodian issue. This indicates that Vietnam is more isolated than before.

Soviet leader Gorbachev visited China last year. Chinese Premier Li Peng will visit the Soviet Union next month. But the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam has not started. This forms a striking contrast.

Vietnamese leading circles recently held a meeting for half a month to discuss the situation in Eastern Europe and their own prospects. A communique issued yesterday points out that Vietnam will hold firm to the line laid down by the late President Ho Chi Minh. Tran Xuan Bach (who ranked ninth in the leading circles), a member of the Vietnam Communist Party's Political Bureau, who had insisted on introducing reforms, was dismissed from office. These decisions will, of course, impact on Vietnam's foreign relations.

Vietnam is becoming isolated in terms of macroclimate and microclimate, apart from facing economic failure and a mass exodus of its boat people. If it does not change over to new ways on the Cambodian issue, it will find the going tougher this year.

#### Li Peng Meets Malaysian Businessman

OW2903154190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1458 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met in the Great Hall of the People here this

afternoon with Kuok Hock Nien, chairman of the board of Kuok Brothers of Malaysia.

In their amiable and friendly talks, Li exchanged views with Kuok, also vice-chairman of the board of the China World Trade Center, on further stepping up cooperation in the field of economy.

Kuok, one of the six biggest sugar producers in the world, has been doing business with China for over 30 years.

Mr Kuok has invested some 225 million U.S. dollars in building the China World Trade Center in Beijing, one of the biggest foreign-invested projects in China.

Li said he was very happy to meet Kuok once again since they met last year in Thailand.

Li briefed him on China's political and economic situations, as well as policies and measures China has taken to readjust its economy.

#### **Ambassador Meets With Micronesian President**

*OW3003084590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0744 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Canberra, March 29 (XINHUA)—The Chinese ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Zhang Zai, today presented his credentials to President John R. Hagelgan in the capital of Palikir.

Hagelgan said the establishment of links with China opened up bright vistas for the development of cooperation in the political, economic and technological fields, and for cultural exchanges between the two countries.

After submitting his credentials, Zhang Zai, who is also the Chinese ambassador to Australia, called on Hagelgan and Foreign Minister Andon Amaraich, and had friendly talks with them.

Amaraich stressed that his country valued highly the establishment in September last year of Sino-Micronesian diplomatic relations. He hoped that the two countries would find ways for furthering the bilateral relationship.

President Hagelgan expressed his strong appreciation for the sympathy and support extended by the Chinese Government and people for the Micronesian people's aspirations for national independence.

The Federated States of Micronesia located in the south Pacific has an area of 700 square kilometers with a population of 91,260. It consists of some 607 islands and atolls.

#### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

##### **Vice Premier Wu Xueqian Ends Nigeria Visit**

*OW3003041690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0103 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[By Xiao Qingmin]

[Text] Lagos, March 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian left here for home this evening after a four-day goodwill visit to Nigeria.

Seeing him off at the Lagos International Airport were several high-ranking Nigerian officials including Minister of External Affairs Rilwanu Lukman, and Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Jin Boxiong.

During his stay here, Mr. Wu Xueqian held talks with Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida and other senior government officials. They exchanged views on the issue of African debts and the latest developments in Europe, Southern Africa, the Middle East and Kampuchea.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the existing good relations between China and Nigeria and pledged renewed efforts to strengthen their cooperation in trade and economy, science and technology, culture and education, agriculture and small-scale industry.

The visiting Chinese official and Nigerian Minister of Culture and Social Welfare Mamman Anka yesterday signed a new agreement on cultural and educational cooperation.

The accord encourages the exchange of visits by actors, musicians, athletes, journalists, university teachers and experts of various professions.

The two sides also voiced their continued support to the South African people in their struggle against the apartheid system and pledged more efforts towards establishing a new international economic order.

##### **CPC Delegation Concludes Mali Visit**

*OW2903144690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0707 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Bamako, March 28 (XINHUA)—Malian President Moussa Traore praised highly here today friendship and cooperation between Mali and China.

Traore did this in a meeting with Zhu Liang, delegation head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.



Traore, also general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union (MPDU), said his party and government would work harder for further consolidation and diversification of the good relations between the two countries.

Zhu Liang signed a cooperative protocol today with Sekou Minandjou Traore, secretary in charge of foreign relations of MPDU for strengthening ties between the two parties.

A dinner in honour of the visiting Chinese guests was given yesterday by Sekou Minandjou.

After its arrival here on Monday evening, the delegation called on MPDU leaders and visited the Malian Pharmaceutical Factory jointly run by Mali and China. It concluded visit to Mali today.

#### **CPPCC Official Meets Rwandan Delegation**

*OW2903141790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1226 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Qian Zhengying, vice-chairman of the National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met and gave a banquet to a delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse this afternoon.

Arriving in Beijing on March 19, the Rwandan delegation headed by Haki Zimana Donat are here to pay a good-will visit at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

#### **Latin America & Caribbean**

##### **Yang Shangkun Greets Guyanan Ambassador**

*OW3003110390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0856 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun accepted credentials of Guyana's new Ambassador to China Peter Winston Denny at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The ambassador arrived here on February 23.

##### **Song Jian Meets Cuban Science Delegation**

*OW2903091990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0832 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Song Jian, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, met here today with a Cuban Government science and technology co-operation delegation led by Ernesto Menendez, president of the State Committee for Economic Co-operation.

Song called the delegation's visit a "good beginning" and expressed the hope for further development of scientific and technological co-operation between the two countries.

The delegation came here to attend the first session of the Sino-Cuban Mixed Committee for Scientific and Technological Co-operation.

Prior to the meeting, Jiang Minkuan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Menendez signed the minutes of talks of the first session of the Sino-Cuban Mixed Committee for Scientific and Technological Co-operation. Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Lu Xuejian, and Menendez signed an agreement on the loan provision by the Government of China to the Government of Cuba.

**Political & Social****Chronological Coverage of Sessions of NPC****Ji Meets Hong Kong Delegates**

*OW3003121190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1540 GMT 22 Mar 90*

[By reporters Li Anding (2621 1344 1353) and Li Zehong (2621 2344 4767)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—This afternoon, Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, visited National People's Congress [NPC] deputies from Hong Kong and Macao who are attending the Third Session of the Seventh NPC at the VIP Hall of Beijing Hotel.

It was with great difficulty that Ji Pengfei managed to "break" through the "layers" of Hong Kong and Macao reporters and arrived at the conference room where NPC deputies from Hong Kong and Macao were discussing Li Peng's Government Work Report. The arrival of Ji Pengfei lightened up the atmosphere in the conference room. Ma Wanqi, a deputy from Macao said: We examined the Government Work Report of Premier Li Peng this morning. All deputies eagerly expressed their views. It was a warm discussion in which every deputy aired his or her views. Deputies showed great concern about the part on Hong Kong and Macao in the report. The portion on Hong Kong particularly concerned the deputies. All were satisfied with the Government Work Report.

Ji Pengfei said: This report was delivered in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. It mentions results as well as reflects difficulties.

Ma Wanqi said: We all are in full agreement with the report which stresses the need for national and social stability. Ji Pengfei said: The mainland and Hong Kong are closely related. If the mainland is unstable, there will be no stability for Hong Kong. Hong Kong also needs stability. Only stability will bring prosperity to Hong Kong. He then recalled the 10 years of turmoil which brought havoc to the country. He said: Back then, workers did not show up at work. Farmers did not farm. It looked like the people were becoming free. The result of such freedom was people going hungry and economic construction lagging far behind. Democracy and freedom should be built on a foundation. If the economy does not take off and if people go hungry, you will not be able to talk about democracy and freedom. I do not mean there is no need for democracy and freedom. What I mean is that democracy and freedom is a slow process. We should work toward these goals. If the economy thrives, we may relax more. China has a population of 1.1 billion. People have different requirements. People do not think the same way. You want freedom. Others also want freedom. If you were the only one who was allowed to have freedom and speak freely while others were forbidden to speak out, would you still call it freedom? He hoped that all would speak their mind

during the NPC session, advance more constructive opinions for the benefit of the country, and jointly build our country into a better one.

Deputy Liao Yaozhu, a noted lawyer from Hong Kong, made a suggestion right after Ji Pengfei made his remarks. She said: Recovering Hong Kong is a historical event with major significance. Hong Kong people like the "ba" character [literally "ba" means eight in Chinese. People in Hong Kong associate "ba" as a lucky number which brings prosperity]. There will be eight repetitions of 1 July from 1 July 1990 to 1 July 1997. She expressed the hope that the NPC chairman and vice chairmen would work out a plan which would require that NPC deputies from Hong Kong and Macao perform certain work which would be able to put the functions of deputies into play. The work of deputies from Hong Kong and Macao will be subject to annual examination. Ji Pengfei said he agreed with this proposal. He said: Next week, we are going to discuss the Basic Law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone. I hope the Basic Law passes smoothly. If deputies and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference members still have suggestions for this law, they may advance their suggestions. If revision to this law is needed, then revise it.

"It would be better leave it as it is," a deputy interrupted, which brought forth a roar of laughter from the deputies.

**Xinjiang Region Enjoys Stability**

*OW2603092990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0908 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—Deputies from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to the National People's Congress today confirmed that the region has enjoyed stability and economic growth in the past few years, with the people's life steadily improved and the relationship among various nationalities further consolidated.

This is the consensus of views expressed by the deputies from the region to the ongoing annual session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) when discussing Premier Li Peng's government work report in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The discussion was covered by some 20 reporters from Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Japan, Democratic Germany, Federal Germany, and the United States as well as Hong Kong region.

Those speaking at the discussion expressed agreement with the elaborations in the government work report on developing economy in areas inhabited by minority nationalities and improving relations between different nationalities in the country.

They held that the progress achieved in the past years by different sectors in Xinjiang is the result of joint efforts made by various nationalities in the region in carrying

out the party's policies on nationalities and the law of regional national autonomy.

Amudun Niyaz, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress, reviewed achievements in the course of promoting unity, equality and common prosperity of various nationalities in the region by analysing the region's training of personnel for different nationalities, development of local culture, education and economy, and religious affairs.

Niyaz said people of minority nationalities now account for some 65 percent of the cadres working in the standing committees of the people's congresses and governments in the autonomous prefectures and counties in the region and the contingent of scientists and technicians from minority nationalities is expanding.

Improved education among the minority peoples has effectively raised the cultural level of various nationalities in Xinjiang, he noted. Children of the minority nationalities make up for 57, 43.4 and over 65 percent respectively of the student body in the institutions of higher learning, secondary vocational schools and primary schools in the region.

Xinjiang, one of China's five autonomous regions, covers one-sixth of the country's territory. The combined population of 13 minority nationalities in Xinjiang comes to almost 60 percent of the region's total, 14 million.

Amudun Niyaz said that the use of the languages of minority nationalities and respect to their traditions and customs are important measures to strengthen unity among various nationalities and an important aspect in implementing the law on regional national autonomy.

In Xinjiang, he said the Uygur, Han, Mongolian, Kazak and Kirgiz languages are in use simultaneously.

Niyaz said some festivals which used to be the affairs of minority nationalities have become common holidays for all nationalities in Xinjiang.

Moreover, he said religious freedom is guaranteed in the region. The number of mosques and other grounds for religious activities in Xinjiang exceeds the actual demand, he added.

Mamutov Kurban, a member of the NPC Standing Committee, Xu Peng, president of Xinjiang's Bayi (August 1) Agricultural College, and Liu Shuangquan, chief of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, said Xinjiang's economic development provides the base for consolidating the unity of nationalities.

According to them, Xinjiang has reaped good harvests for 13 consecutive years. The development of its industry, particularly the communications, transport and energy sectors, has laid a solid foundation for the region's economic development as a whole.

For example, a trunk railway extending from Lianyungang at China's east coast in Jiangsu Province to Xinjiang in northwest China is expected to be linked with a railway in the Soviet Union this year. When completed, trains from China can directly reach Rotterdam in the Netherlands. In addition, a huge oilfield is under exploration in the Tarim Basin. These projects will give impetus to Xinjiang's economic development in the future.

Deputies attending the discussion also proposed revisions to the government work report, such as more attention to be paid to the development of animal husbandry.

Present at the meeting was Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Minister of Public Health Chen Minzhang was on hand, soliciting opinions from the NPC deputies.

### **Tibetan Deputies Meet Military**

*HK2903145390 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 90*

[Text] On the evening of 26 March, deputies of the Chengdu Military Region to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress paid a cordial visit to Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and other deputies from Tibet to the session at the guesthouse they are staying in Beijing.

Present on the occasion were Zhang Taiheng and Ma Bingchen, deputy commanders of the Chengdu Military Region; Ai Weiren, deputy political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region; Zhang Shaosong, political commissar of the Tibet Military District; Hu Jintao, a deputy from Tibet and secretary of the Tibet Regional Party Committee; and Lang Jie, vice chairman of the Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

In a warm and friendly atmosphere, deputies of the Chengdu Military Region and deputies of the Tibet Autonomous Region had a cordial conversation and [words indistinct]

Speaking on the occasion, Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme spoke highly of historical feats that units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] stationed in Tibet had performed on the Xizang Plateau. He hoped that party committees and governments at all levels would further cement the unity between the army and the government and between the Army and the people, and that the people of all nationalities in the region and officers and men of the PLA would do well the work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary servicemen and martyrs, and supporting the government and cherishing the people so as to make new contributions in thoroughly foiling the schemes of stirring up riots by a handful of splittists and safeguarding peace and stability in the frontier region of the motherland.



### Third Meeting Held

HK2903131790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0843 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held its third meeting in the Great Hall of the People this morning to hear explanations of two draft laws and a work report by the NPC Standing Committee.

Fei Xiaotong, executive chairman of the session, announced the opening of the meeting at 0900. After that, Ji Pengfei, chairman of the drafting committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, entrusted by the Basic Law drafting committee, addressed the meeting explaining the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC. He said: the drafting committee has spent four years and eight months on the drafting of the Basic law, and now the committee has accomplished its mission.

Having briefed the meeting participants on the drafting of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the soliciting and selection of designs for the regional flag and emblem for the special administrative region, Ji Pengfei said: Reviewing our work over the past four-odd years in retrospect, we must say the drafting of this legal document has been proceeding in a very democratic and open way. In the course of drafting, members of the drafting committee have worked together with one heart and one mind. Every article has been drafted and finalized through investigations and thorough discussion. The views of the majority are reflected in the draft Basic Law while the opinions of the minority are duly respected. Every time a meeting was in progress, information was released to reporters covering the meeting; and the Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was briefed on the progress of the meeting afterward. The completion of the drafting of the Basic Law can be attributed to the close concern and extensive participation by all the Chinese people, especially the Hong Kong compatriots and people of all circles. What must be particularly pointed out here is that the Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region formed by Hong Kong people from all walks of life has always given strong and effective support to the drafting of the Basic Law. Members of the consultative committee have gathered a great deal of opinions and suggestions on the Basic Law and transmitted them to the Basic Law drafting committee. The work of the consultative committee has been highly appreciated by members of the Basic Law drafting committee.

Referring to the guiding principle for the drafting of the Basic Law, Ji Pengfei said: "One country, two systems" is the basic policy that the Chinese Government has put forth for the reunification of the motherland. According to this basic policy, the Chinese Government has formulated a series of principles and policies toward Hong Kong. In brief, these principles and policies provide that

a special administrative region will be established when China resumes the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong; installed directly under the jurisdiction of the central people's government, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will enjoy a high degree of autonomy except in the fields of defense and foreign affairs for which the central authorities will be responsible; socialist system and policies will not be introduced into the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, while the capitalist social and economic systems currently practiced in Hong Kong, as well as its current life style, will remain unchanged, and the laws currently valid in Hong Kong will be kept basically unchanged; Hong Kong's status as an international financial center and a free port will be maintained; and consideration will be given to the interests of the United Kingdom and other countries in Hong Kong. The Chinese Government already set down the above principles and policies in the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong, and declared that China's principles and policies toward Hong Kong will remain unchanged for 50 years and be guaranteed by the Basic Law. The idea of "one country, two systems" and all the principles and policies on Hong Kong formulated on this basis serve as a basic guarantee of stability and prosperity in Hong Kong after China resumes exercise of sovereignty over the territory. They are in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people, especially of the Hong Kong compatriots. The draft of the Basic Law that is now submitted will allow the state's principles and policies on Hong Kong to assume the form of basic law, in accordance with the Constitution and the guiding principle of "one country, two systems."

Ji Pengfei also elaborated some provisions of the draft Basic law, such as the relationship between the central authorities and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, fundamental rights and duties of the residents, political structure, economic, education, science, cultural, physical cultural, religious, labor affairs, and social service. He also made an explanation on the regional flag and regional emblem.

On 21 March Premier Li Peng submitted to the Third Session of the Seventh NPC a bill of the State Council requesting the NPC session to examine and ratify a draft amendment of the PRC Law on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment. The bill said: In order to further implement the principle of opening up to the outside world, continue to improve the environment for investment, encourage foreign investors to take bolder steps in making investment in China, and thus enable China to emulate foreign advanced technology and management experience, more effectively enhance enterprises' management standard, and promote the development of the economy, the State Council holds that it is necessary to appropriately amend and supplement some articles of the PRC Law on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment. In this connection, the State Council submitted to the NPC Standing Committee a draft amendment of the PRC Law on Joint

Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment in December 1989. The draft amendment of the Law on Joint Ventures had been examined during the 11th and 12th meetings of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee. Now the State Council hereby submits it to the third session of the NPC for examination and approval. The present amendment has incorporated some modifications made by the State Council in light of the suggestions raised by members of the NPC Standing Committee during its latest meetings.

During today's meeting, Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, entrusted by the State Council, made an explanation on the draft amendment of the Law on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment.

Zheng Tuobin said: The PRC Law on Joint Ventures has been implemented for 10 years. It has played a great part in the implementation of our country's policy of opening up to the outside world and making use of foreign investment, and its basic principles are still applicable today. In the wake of the further implementation of China's opening-up policy and the development of foreign investment in the country, some articles of this joint venture law need to be amended.

Having briefed the meeting on the five major parts of the draft amendment of the Law on Joint Ventures, Zheng Tuobin said: With this amendment, the Law on Joint Ventures will better reflect China's policy of further opening up to the outside world, will enable China to attract more foreign businessmen to make investment, and will promote economic development in this country.

Entrusted by the NPC Standing Committee, Peng Chong, vice chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, presented to the meeting a report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee since the Second Session of the Seventh NPC.

Peng Chong said: The year 1989 was a very unusual one. The party and state took resolute measures to stop turmoil in some places, quell a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, and thus defend the socialist People's Republic. After that the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee were held. These plenary sessions have safeguarded the continuity and stability of the line, principles, and policies pursued since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and have inspired the Chinese people of all nationalities to steadfastly advance along the road to socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the grim political struggle and in the operation of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, the NPC Standing Committee has upheld the party's basic line, earnestly exercised the functions and powers vested by the Constitution, and made new progress in all areas.

Peng Chong summed up the achievements made by the NPC Standing Committee over the past year in five aspects: resolutely stopping turmoil and quelling the

counterrevolutionary rebellion, and safeguarding the sanctity of the constitution and national stability; strengthening supervision over legislation and enforcement of laws, and stepping up the development of socialist legal system; improving and strengthening supervision over work, and speeding up economic improvement and rectification, in-depth reform, and development of clean and honest government; strengthening guidance, and properly running the election of deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels according to the law; handling in real earnest bills and suggestions raised by deputies, soliciting opinions among the masses, and finding out their needs.

Peng Chong said: The NPC Standing Committee has made some achievements since the Second Session of the Seventh NPC. However, quite a few shortcomings and problems have yet to be resolved. For example, the progress in legislation has failed to keep up with the developing situation; supervision work is rather weak; greater efforts have to be made to close ties with deputies and the masses and with standing committees of local people's congresses.

Peng Chong pointed out: Practice over the past 40 years since the founding of the PRC, especially in the last 10 years, has shown that the system of people's congresses embodies the basic nature of our state, suits our national conditions, and can be taken as a fundamental socialist political system with Chinese characteristics. This system ensures, politically and organizationally, the status of all the Chinese people as the masters of the country. It enables the people to readily exercise their power and it brings the people's initiative and originality into full play; it also enables different state organs to exercise their functions, to coordinate with each other, and to efficiently organize socialist construction. People's congresses at all levels and their standing committees are playing an increasingly important role in the political life of this country. Of course, the advantages of our system of people's congresses have not been displayed fully enough, and the system itself still needs to be perfected through practice. We must distinguish socialist democracy from capitalist democracy, from anarchism, and from extreme democratization, give full play to the great superiority of our political system, and uphold and perfect the system of people's congresses. We must resolutely oppose the tendency of bourgeois liberalization which repudiates the system of people's congresses, eradicate all erroneous views that overlook and play down the importance and role of the people's congresses, and do a still better job in running the people's congresses.

He said: In the days to come, the NPC Standing Committee must do its best to accomplish the following tasks: 1) adhering to the party's basic line and earnestly exercising the functions and powers vested by the Constitution; 2) promoting the development of socialist democracy and legal system, and further strengthening legislation and supervision; 3) upholding the principle of democratic centralism, and adopting decisions strictly

according to legal procedures; 4) closing ties with deputies and the masses, and submitting to supervision by deputies and the masses.

Peng Chong said: We are now in the 1990s. Arduous and great tasks are placed before the Chinese people of all nationalities. We must do our best to run the NPC Standing Committee well in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and the party's basic line, and we must vigorously inspire the Chinese people of all nationalities to work hard with one heart and one mind for the stability and prosperity of China.

Other executive chairmen present at today's meeting were Zhu Xuefan, Ni Zhifu, Wang Hanbin, Ma Man-kei, Wang Guangzhong, Liu Fusheng, Xu Qin, Li Xipu, Wu Zhen, Amudun Niyaz, Lin Liyun, Han Peixin, and Henry Fok.

### Li Tieying Speaks on Education

OW3003080590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1515 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)—The Hunan delegation of deputies to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held a meeting today to extensively discuss work in culture, education, public health, and science and technology. Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and state councillor, attended the meeting and heard opinions of those present.

Deputies took the floor one after another and had a wide-ranging discussion. The discussion dealt with such important questions as the socialist orientation of literature and art, ideological and political work in schools, the shortage of qualified personnel in scientific research institutions, education for minority nationalities, and shortages of funds for undertakings in science, technology, and education.

Li Tieying particularly discussed the situation in the development of education about which many deputies were concerned. He said: In recent years, tremendous changes have taken place in education in our country, but there have also been some problems. Overall, education in our country is backward. To change this, it is necessary to persist in giving strategic priority to the development of education for a long time to come. We should ensure the development of education even when we encounter difficulties.

Li Tieying briefed those present by saying: To develop education, we have been doing work in three areas: First, we have been drafting an outline of educational development and reform so that we will be able to establish and usher in the educational system for economic and social development in the 21st century by implementing this outline. Second, we will enact a law on education, develop education soundly through educational legislation, conduct education according to law, and promote education with the law. Local rules, regulations, and laws

may be formulated first according to specific conditions. Third, the central authorities will call a special conference to discuss important principles and policies for education.

Li Tieying also said: Rural areas are now short of teachers, agrotechnicians, doctors, and medicine. Teachers, agrotechnical, and medical colleges should be geared to the needs of the rural areas and should train qualified personnel who come from rural areas and will return to, stay in, and serve such areas after graduation. Li Tieying also said: It is necessary to build mechanisms with Chinese characteristics for educational investment. The problem of funds for education should be solved through financial appropriations, taxation, reasonable fees, and raising funds for school property and foundations.

After hearing questions raised by deputies and their views and suggestions, leaders of the State Education Commission, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Public Health, and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission briefed them on relevant situations and tentative plans.

### Further on Fourth Meeting

OW2903150190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0920 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 29 March (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held its fourth general meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning. The meeting was convened to hear the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, to approve the deliberation procedure and voting method for the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and to approve the guidelines for elections as well as determining appointments and dismissals during the current session.

At 0900 [0000 GMT], Peng Chong, executive chairman of the general meeting, announced its opening. He said: Today's meeting is being attended by 2,635 deputies, which forms a quorum.

The meeting began with the delivery by Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court, of a work report of the Supreme People's Court. He said: People's courts at all levels in 1989 resolutely implemented the guidelines of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, carried out judicial work in every field and scored new achievements.

When speaking on the need to severely punish serious criminal offenses in order to safeguard social order, Ren Jianxin said: During the past year, people's court at all levels effectively cracked down on all kinds of serious crimes and reaped good results. People's courts at all



levels throughout the country last year handled 392,564 criminal cases, and sentenced a total of 482,658 offenders.

He said: While meting out severe punishments to those criminals who seriously endangered public security in accordance with the law, the people's courts also focused their attention on cracking down on criminals who seriously sabotaged the economy.

He noted: China is now enjoying a situation of political, economic, and social stability which continues to improve. However, the state of social order remains quite grim. As a tool of the people's democratic dictatorship, people's courts must improve their ability to fight enemies of the dictatorship, and judicial work against crimes must be further strengthened.

Ren Jianxin said: The people's courts also devoted much time and effort the past year to civil, economic, maritime, and administrative cases. They played an important role in protecting the democratic and personal rights of citizens; in defending the legitimate interests of citizens and corporate bodies; in safeguarding social stability; and in ensuring that the tasks of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform were carried out smoothly.

Ren Jinxin said: Last year, the people's courts continued the policy of enforcing strict discipline within their ranks, and scored considerable successes by paying close attention to judicial work on the one hand and to improving themselves on the other. The vast numbers of cadres and police of the people's courts nationwide uphold the four cardinal principles, uphold reform and opening to the outside world, and strictly enforce the law. Their political and professional qualities have improved considerably. Many advanced units and individuals who are honest, impartial, and serve the people wholeheartedly, have emerged from courts in all localities.

Ren Jianxin noted: The most important tasks facing the people's courts are the safeguarding of the political, economic, and social stability of the country. These courts at all levels must uphold the basic line of "one central task and two basic points." They must implement a practical and realistic ideology line and mass line, and carry out judicial work in every field. They must exercise their judicial function and role to the fullest, and ensure that the policies of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform are smoothly carried out in order to bring about a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy, and to serve the cause of socialist modernization.

Procurator-General Liu Fuzhi then delivered the work report of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. He said: In 1989, the party Central Committee and the State Council adopted forceful measures to improve honesty in government, contain corruption, punish graft and bribery, carry out screening work, combat crime, and

eradicate pornography and the "six vices"; very good results were obtained. Procuratorate organs concentrated on the central task of the party and the state and, in accordance with the Constitution and law, exerted serious efforts to perform their legal supervisory function and made new headway in this regard.

While dwelling on punishing embezzlement and bribery, Liu Fuzhi said: In 1989, after examining reports, procuratorate organs nationwide investigated 58,926 cases of embezzlement and bribery and arrested 20,794 persons. Money and articles worth 482.86 million yuan were recovered.

Liu Fuzhi said: The large number of embezzlement and bribery cases handled by the procuratorial organs in the last few years show that there are very few embezzlers and bribe-takers in party and government organs. Of course, this does not mean that we may underestimate the seriousness and danger of embezzlement and bribery. Our party and government are firm in their determination to penalize those involved in embezzlement and bribery. The procuratorial organs always seek evidence from facts and act strictly according to the law. We sincerely welcome reports by anyone at any time on embezzlement and bribery, and so long as these are based on facts, we will thoroughly investigate them no matter who is involved, and we will never be soft-hearted.

After reporting to the meeting on the results of the fight against serious crimes, Liu Fuzhi said: To ensure that serious criminals receive speedy trials and harsh verdicts according to the law is the stress of the regular work and an important permanent task of procuratorial organs. Generally speaking, public order in China was basically stable in 1989; however, there existed many factors of instability and the situation was quite grim. He said: It is a very arduous task to maintain social stability. The procuratorial organs at all levels will unremittingly strive for speedy trials and harsh verdicts for serious criminals, and will take an active part in bringing about an overall improvement of public order.

With regard to investigations of cases in which the democratic rights of citizens were violated and/or in cases of dereliction of duty, Liu Fuzhi said: An important duty of the procuratorial organs is to investigate and handle cases in which there has been a violation of a citizen's democratic rights and in which there has been a dereliction of duty. We resolutely protect citizens' legitimate rights and interests according to the law. At the same time, we also resolutely punish according to the law any criminals who wantonly violate law, disrupt public order, or infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of others. The procuratorial organs also will actively strengthen their supervision over the implementation of the Civil Law and the Administrative Procedure Law, and provide a legal guarantee to the people to exercise their rights as the master of their own affairs.

He said: After one year of efforts, remarkable progress was made in building up the contingent of procurators. The procuratorates at all levels and the vast number of procuratorial personnel faithfully discharge their duties and work hard under the party leadership. A number of heroic persons and advanced collectives have emerged from among them. This contingent is good and combat-effective.

Regarding the tasks of the procuratorial work for 1990, Liu Fuzhi said: The general guiding principle is to seriously implement the decisions of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee; fully perform our legal supervisory responsibility; resolutely penalize bribery and embezzlement; sternly deal with serious crimes; maintain a normal economic and public order; ensure a smooth carrying out of the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; promote a sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development; and make new contributions to the stability of the country, the society, and the economy.

Liu Fuzhi said: At present, the maintenance of stability in our country is of great interest and the most urgent aspiration of the people throughout the country. The people's procuratorates must firmly rely on the people to preserve the stability of the country, the society, and the economy; exercise legal supervision; and wage a resolute struggle against crimes.

Today's meeting adopted the procedures of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress on examining the draft of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the method of voting on the draft. According to the procedure and method, the draft of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be first examined by various delegations to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress. The Law Committee will then conduct an overall examination based on the opinions of various delegations and submit a report on the results of the overall examination to the Presidium. After the report is adopted by the Presidium, it will be printed and issued to all deputies, and the draft law will be put to vote at a plenary meeting of the session. The draft law will be adopted by a majority vote of the deputies.

Today's meeting also approved the methods of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress for elections and for appointments and removals.

Other executive chairmen seated in the front row on the rostrum at today's meeting were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, Ye Lin, Li Zhen, He Haoju, Zou Yu, Shen Zulun, Zhang Yuhuan, Luo Tian, Jia Zhijie, and Guo Zhi.

### Soldiers Beaten Since June 4

HK2903041090 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
29 Mar 90 p 7

["Special dispatch" from Beijing by staff reporter: "The 4 June Incident Undermines Army-Civilian Relations, Officers and Soldiers Are Frequently Beaten"]

[Text] The 4 June incident has undermined Army-civilian relations, which used to be good in the past. Many deputies to the on-going National People's Congress [NPC] who came from the Armed Forces said that officers and soldiers had been frequently humiliated and beaten since last year, and such cases were very serious in some localities. These deputies called on the NPC to legislate a law to protect the legitimate rights and interests of officers and soldiers.

Yesterday JIEFANGJUN BAO published speeches by some Armed Forces deputies to the NPC revealing that the problem of civilians despising and humiliating officers and soldiers is serious, so serious that uneasiness has arisen in many Army units. Wang Yuqi, a NPC deputy who was beaten by some civilians, said that officers' and soldiers' contributions had been forgotten in times of peace. He remarked that officers' and soldiers' rights and interests were not respected, adding that this problem should be solved through legislation.

Two other deputies, Zhu Chaohe and Liu Xinzeng, stressed that protecting officers' and soldiers' rights and interests according to the law was important to stabilizing the Armed Forces and the overall situation.

According to reports, some officers are worried about the rupture of their families due to harrassments by hooligans or involvement of a "third person." Female officers Nie Li and Liu Xiaolian proposed that the NPC revise the stipulations on protecting military marriage provided by the existing "Criminal Law" so as to crack down on disruption of military marriage. Anyone having sex relations with the spouse of an officer must be sentenced to a half year or sent to forced labor.

It is said that China exercises strict "protection" over military marriage. When an officer follows his Army unit, no matter how far it is, his wife can only stay at home. The "Criminal Law" provides: A divorce demanded by an officer's wife will not be approved by the relevant department without the officer's agreement; a third person living with the wife or married to her will be sentenced to a prison term not exceeding three years.

As these Armed Forces deputies said, there are no explicit or detailed explanations on the rights and interests of officers and soldiers, and legal bases are lacking. Therefore it is difficult to impose legal sanctions on conduct disrupting their rights and interests. So they proposed that the NPC formulate "regulations on protecting the rights and interests of officers and soldiers" as soon as possible.

### Elections Held by Secret Ballot

HK2903145290 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0848 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Report: "The Chairman of State Military Commission Will Be Elected by Secret Ballot"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Although the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held here in Beijing has used electronic voting machines for the first time, and the NPC deputies have made use of and become accustomed to this new election device over the past few days, in the forthcoming election of the State Central Military Commission chairman and by-election for the NPC Standing Committee, secret ballots will still be used and votes will still be counted by hand.

This is a decision made by a plenary meeting of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh NPC held here this morning.

This morning's plenary meeting also decided that in the above-mentioned two elections, the number of candidates will equal the number of vacancies. The number of deputies taking part in the two elections must exceed half the total number of deputies. The deputies will be allowed to vote for or against the candidates listed on their ballots, or nominate and vote for their own candidates, or abstain. All the votes will be printed in the official Chinese language and in the languages of China's seven ethnic minorities, comprising Mongolian, Zang, Uyghur, Kazak, Korean, Yi, and Zhuang. There will be 32 scrutineers during the two elections (each local delegation will be allowed to nominate one scrutineer), and there will be two chief scrutineers (to be selected and appointed by the Presidium from among the 32 scrutineers). There will be 25 ballot boxes in the election hall. Proxy votes will not be allowed in the two elections.

This morning's meeting also decided that a number of rooms will be reserved for the deputies so that they will be able to write their votes in secret in the two elections.

As for the election of other members of the State Central Military Commission, this morning's meeting decided that deputies will use the electronic voting machines to vote for or against or abstain in the election, but will not be allowed to nominate and vote for their own candidates.

This morning's meeting also adopted the procedure for the discussion of the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC and the following two voting methods in this regard:

1. The Draft Basic Law will be discussed by various local delegations attending the current session of the NPC. The NPC Law Committee will discuss the Draft Basic Law on the basis of the views put forward by various local delegations in a unified way. After that, the NPC Law Committee will submit a report to the Presidium. After it is discussed and approved by the Presidium, the

Draft Basic Law will be printed and distributed to all the NPC deputies attending the current session. Finally, the Draft Basic Law will be put to a vote by the entire Third Plenary Session of the Seventh NPC.

2. The Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC will be put to a vote by the entire Third Plenary Session of the Seventh NPC once and for all. The Draft Basic Law will be ratified if more than half the total number of deputies attending the current session vote for it. The electronic voting machines will be used in this process. If the electronic voting machines break down during this process, a secret ballot will be used.

Of a total of 2,635 NPC deputies attending this morning's meeting, 2,599 voted for the above-mentioned procedure for the discussion of the Draft Basic Law and the two voting methods in this regard, four voted against, 14 abstained, and 18 did not press their voting buttons. Peng Chong, executive chairman of this morning's meeting, finally announced the official adoption of the above-mentioned procedure for the discussion of the Draft Basic Law and the two voting methods.

### No Secret Ballot in Machines

HK3003001490 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0909 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Report: "Electronic Voting System Used by NPC Does Not Have Secret Ballot Function"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 March (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The electronic voting system adopted at the present session of the National People's Congress [NPC] does not have the software for a secret ballot function in order to really guarantee how voters can act on their own. This was reported by the paper JINGJI RIBAO published in Beijing.

Since it was decided to use electronic voting machine at the current NPC session, many people have expressed appreciation for the decision but some people have taken a sceptical attitude and said that the will of voters "is put on record by the central computer system so that no voters will be able to deny casting a negative vote." JINGJI RIBAO today carried an article to clarify the point.

A staff reporter of the paper paid a special visit to the Baoli Electronic Technology Company Limited, which contracted installation of the electronic voting system in the Great Hall of the People. Lin Daliang, chief designer of the company, told our reporter: "Most voting systems for parliaments of Western countries can commit names of voters to memory. Technically, we can do that too. However, just when we started designing the system in 1989, leaders of the NPC General Office made it very clear that we should strictly act according to the law and the system should have no secret ballot function so that names of voters cannot be checked out at the right



moment of casting a ballot and even after voting. For this reason, no software for recording names of voters has been put in our designed system."

The chief designer also said: "I can swear to 1.1 billion people of our country that no one can check out affirmative or negative votes cast by voters from the voting machine."

### Members Attend 'Song Festival'

OW2903181590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1540 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Representatives from the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to the National People's Congress [NPC] and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and other Zhuang people got together here this evening to mark their traditional "song festival", which falls on the third day of the third month by the lunar calendar.

Also present were Vice-Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Xi Zhongxun, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Liao Hansheng, and Vice-Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and Minister in Charge of the State Nationality Affairs Bureau Ismail Amat.

### Presidium Holds Second Meeting

OW3003130490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0610 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)—The Presidium of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held a second meeting this morning at the Great Hall of the People.

At the beginning of the meeting, Wan Li, permanent chairman of the Presidium, announced that 119 of the 149 Presidium members attended the meeting, forming a quorum.

After discussions, the meeting adopted in principle the draft resolution of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC on the Government Work Report, and decided to distribute copies of this draft resolution among NPC delegations for examination and put this resolution to vote at the NPC annual session.

At the meeting, Chen Muhua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee under the NPC, made a report for the Financial and Economic Committee on examination of the implementation of the 1989 plan for national economic and social development and the draft 1990 plan for national economic and social development. She said: During 1989, the people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the party and the government, quelled the turmoil and the riots, worked hard to increase production, and scored fairly good economic achievements under extremely difficult conditions. The implementation of the plan for national

economic and social development was well done. The national economy is moving in a favorable direction.

Chen Muhua said: The Financial and Economic Committee held that the 1990 plan put forward by the State Council is feasible. She proposed that the NPC approve the report on the 1990 plan for national economic and social development and the "Report on the Implementation of the 1989 Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Draft 1990 Plan" delivered by Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission.

The meeting approved Chen Muhua's report, and decided to distribute copies of this report among all deputies after the meeting.

The meeting adopted the draft resolution of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC concerning the implementation of the 1989 plan for national economic and social development and the draft plan for 1990, and decided to distribute copies of the draft resolution among various NPC delegations for examination and put it to vote at the annual NPC session.

At the meeting, Chen Muhua made a report on behalf of the Financial and Economic Committee on examination of the implementation of the state budget for 1989 and the draft state budget for 1990. She said: The Financial and Economic Committee held that the state budget for 1989 was implemented after overcoming difficulties. The budget was basically well implemented. It must be pointed out that without last year's turmoil and riots, the 1989 deficit may have been kept below the original figures.

Chen Muhua said: The Financial and Economic Committee held that the state budgetary revenue and expenditure accord with the guidelines of continuing the economic readjustment program and deepening reform, and the policy of tightening finance and appropriately concentrating funds.

Chen Muhua pointed out: The Financial and Economic Committee proposed that the NPC approve the "Report on the Implementation of the State Budget for 1989 and on the Draft State Budget for 1990" delivered by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, as well as the state budget for 1990 put forward by the State Council. The Financial and Economic Committee also proposed that after the state budget for 1989 is worked out, the NPC Standing Committee be given authority to examine and approve it.

The meeting adopted Chen Muhua's report, and decided to distribute copies of this report among all deputies.

The meeting adopted the draft decision of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC on the implementation of the state budget for 1989 and the state budget for 1990, and decided to distribute copies of this report among various NPC delegations for examination and put it to vote at the NPC annual session.

The meeting adopted the draft list of candidates for the chairmanship of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China and the draft list of candidates for additional members of the NPC Standing Committee, and decided to distribute copies of the two draft lists among various NPC delegations for their deliberation.

The meeting also approved a draft decision made by the NPC Standing Committee to accept the requests of He Jingzhi and Wu Juetian to resign their posts as NPC Standing Committee members. The draft decision will be put to vote at the NPC annual session upon deliberation of the NPC delegations.

### Members Wish To Host Olympics

OW3003090590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0853 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—It is the wish among Chinese sports circles for China to host Olympic Games at a proper time, Chairman of the China Olympic Committee He Zhenliang said here today.

Responding to a question at a press conference sponsored by the Third Annual Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) here this afternoon, he said that many people in the world sports field have suggested that China host Olympic Games and people in China's sports circles also have such wishes.

But, he said, China is now concentrating its attention on preparing the coming 11th Asian Games.

The experience of holding the 11th Asian Games in Beijing this September and October will provide China with favorable conditions to host Olympic Games, said He Zhenliang, who is also an executive vice-president of the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee (BAGOC).

The organizing committee has received written applications for participating in the Games from 29 of the 39 member organizations of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), he said.

Ten other OCA member organizations have expressed their intention to participate, he went on.

According to him, OCA President Shaykh Fahad al-Ahmad al-Habab will invite secretaries-general of all OCA member organizations or heads of delegations to the 11th Asian Games to Beijing in July to inspect the progress of the Asian Games projects and hear BOGAC report on the preparations for the Games.

BAGOC President Chen Xitong said more than 10,000 coaches, athletes, officials and correspondents from Asian countries and regions are expected to gather in Beijing during the coming Asian Games, the largest number in the Asian Games history.

### Chronological Coverage of CPPCC Sessions

#### Role of Science Viewed

OW2803024990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1421 GMT 17 Mar 90

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)—Qian Xuesen, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], spoke at a plenary meeting of the Science and Technology Committee of the CPPCC National Committee. He said: Bringing into play the role of science and technology as the primary productive force is part of some complex social systems engineering.

Qian Xuesen said: As Chinese scientists and technicians, particularly as those who are members of the Science and Technology Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, should have an overall point of view and actively suggest to the party and the government that science and technology be regarded as the primary productive force in the course of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform and in China's economic development.

In expounding his views on science and technology being the primary productive force, Qian Xuesen discussed such topics as the nature of productive forces, the importance of basic research, the importance of science and technology application and development, and personnel training.

Since its inception in 1988 the Science and Technology Committee of the CPPCC National Committee has reportedly been working on the central task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. Its members have conducted special surveys on "How Reform Can Promote the Role of Science and Technology in Economic Development," "the Role of Science and Technology in Social and Economic Development in China and in the World as a Whole," and "How To Further Basic Research Work." According to the experts concerned, the special surveys will play a positive role in promoting China's scientific, technological, and economic development.

#### Party's 'Guidelines' Stressed

OW2703182190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1357 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—At the group discussion meeting room of the Third Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee, the "Guidelines Proposed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China for Upholding and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the Communist Party" has become a popular topic.

Members of the CPPCC point out: To implement the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under CPC leadership is an important guarantee for the growth and flourishing of our cause and the realization of a peaceful and stable nation on a long-term basis.

Members Li Guozhong and Ji Yubiao said: This system has taken shape and developed during the long years of China's revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. Over the past dozens of years, the CPC and the democratic parties have discussed matters of vital importance and engaged in close cooperation. Today, to build China into a rich, strong, democratic and civilized modern socialist country, we still need this system. [passage on member Chen Daisun's remarks calling for democratic parties to actively make suggestions to improve this system omitted]

While discussing how to implement the "Guidelines" proposed by the CPC Central Committee, many members actively make suggestions. Member Wu Changchen said: To implement this system well, we must strengthen work in two aspects. First, as the ruling party, the CPC should further modestly hear suggestions made by all democratic parties and the masses, continuously improve work, and build our country still better. Second, as parties participating in state and government affairs, all democratic parties should foster a strong sense of responsibility for building our country well, actively participate in and discuss state and government affairs, and play a role of "high-level think tank." She said: Last year the CPPCC National Committee made proposals on protecting women's and children's legitimate rights and interests, doing ideological and political work among young students well, and strengthening agriculture. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council paid great attention to and adopted these proposals. This encourages us to more actively participate in and discuss state and government affairs in days ahead. [passage on member Wu Chunxuan's remarks calling for CPC members to play the role of political models omitted]

Members Bao Yishan and Xu Shaofu pointed out: The "Guidelines" proposed by the CPC Central Committee includes specific stipulations on people without party affiliations assuming government posts, so that the multiparty cooperation system can be carried out well. In addition, we must strive hard to turn the CPPCC into a truly important forum where all democratic parties and people's bodies can unite, cooperate, and participate in and discuss state and government affairs. [passage on member Wang Wenyuan's remarks dealing with building of democratic parties omitted]

#### **Efforts To Absorb 'Idle Money'**

OW2303183090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1512 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA)—Economist Luo Hanxian has proposed to open securities as well as gold and silver markets in China so as to absorb the vast amount of idle money.

Luo, vice-chairman of the Economic Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and vice-chairman of the China Democratic League, explained that his proposal was aimed at helping enliven the sluggish market.

Statistics show that the urban and rural savings deposit amounts to more than 500 billion yuan. 1989 alone saw an increase of 110 billion yuan. The situation in which people with so much money in their pocket or in the bank are reluctant to buy, constitutes an important factor responsible for the sluggishness of the market.

At a panel discussion on Premier Li Peng's Government Work Report by CPPCC members, Luo said that the government should consider opening securities and stock market to make it possible for individuals to share risks together with enterprises and the state and divert the idle fund to economic sectors on the state's priority list.

He also proposed to open gold and silver market where the price is allowed to float and people are allowed to buy or sell gold, silver, and jewelry.

Besides, he said, the state should encourage the people to spend more on consumer goods, on buying houses and other immovables as well as on healthy entertainment. These can also help recoup funds to boost production.

Shou Jinwen, a member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, supported Luo's proposal on opening securities market.

His idea is based on the prediction that China's domestic market is expected to turn for the better by the latter half of this year, but can hardly brisk up.

Li Zongfang, a Standing Committee member of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, held that the huge amount of savings deposit shows the improvement of the people's livelihood. The gigantic idle money does not constitute a threat to the market, provided that prices remain stable and social stability is preserved.

Some other CPPCC members also believe that nationwide panic buy will not occur because prices tend to level off. They proposed that no time should be lost in readjusting the production structure, reinforcing raw material, energy and other basic industries and helping badly-managed enterprises to switch to new products.

#### **General Meeting Held**

OW2603115090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0845 GMT 25 Mar 90

[By reporter Wang Yingchun (3769 6601 2504)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee held its third general meeting in the Great Hall of the People on the morning of 25 March. Nine members voiced their views.



on implementing industrial policy, beefing up the financial resources of the central government, and improving the investment environment.

Member Yu Jianting said: Implementation of industrial policy is important for promoting economic development. It is an urgent task for the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify economic order. Production capacities of the basic industries fall far short of the demand of the processing industries. Production capacities of the general processing industries are very large while the production capacities of the high-level processing industries are very small. High grade industrial finished products are dependent on imports, distribution of industries is not rational enough among different regions, and overlapping construction of poor quality, blind imports, and mutual blockades exist between different provinces, regions, and municipalities. Only when we proceed with our work according to industrial policy and when we decide on the targets for the major industries, whose development will be promoted with all-out efforts as well as for the industries whose development will be restricted, and draw up a whole set of policies accordingly to ensure their implementation, can we more efficiently promote further national economic development.

Member Jing Shuping commented on screening and consolidating companies. He said: Making a correct estimate of the progress of screening and consolidating companies, deepening our ideological understanding, and strengthening our leadership are keys to our work. Though we have achieved some success in screening and consolidating companies, we must not be blindly optimistic. Leaders at all levels should be fully aware that this matter has a bearing on the political and economic work of the party and state. They should enhance their vigilance and take responsibility to get rid of all obstacles.

When members Shi Ningsun and Yang Zhongshu took the floor together, they proposed to improve the financial resources of the central government and appropriately bring the division and decentralization of power under control. They maintained that it is necessary to improve measures of having the central and local governments be responsible for their respective finances and "serving meals to different diners from different pots." [the system of dividing revenue and expenditure between the central and local governments and holding them responsible for balancing their budgets] It has led to dispersed financial resources. Because the central government has weak financial resources, it is hard for the central government to give play to its role of central regulation and control. The phenomena of overheated economic growth, structural imbalance, chaotic economic order, unfair distribution, and the practice of "bureaucratic profiteering," which has spread in recent years, are related to weak financial resources. They suggested that the system of dividing taxation and tax

revenues between the central and local governments should be implemented in a organized way. They suggested that initially the system of dividing local governments into different levels and having each of them take charge of an integral whole of government administration, financial affairs, general affairs and routine work, budget, and achieve a balance in all these affairs for themselves, may be implemented at selected localities. The move is designed to enable the central government to amass more than 70 percent of the financial resources and make the extra-budgetary funds decrease year by year, while the local financial departments are in a position to achieve self-sufficiency.

On behalf of the Central Standing Committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, member Wang Muheng suggested that the investment environment be further improved and that more Taiwan capital be introduced. He said: The drastic increase in investment by Taiwan compatriots in the mainland last year concentrated mainly on Fujian Province, especially on the Xiamen area. The increase will possibly continue this year. Those who have come to invest in the mainland are mainly businessmen owning medium and small amounts of capital. The competition to attract Taiwan's funds is great. It is necessary for us to make vigorous efforts to improve the investment environment, mobilize all quarters, open up all kinds of channels, and strive to attract more investment from Taiwan. A set of clear and definite laws and regulations governing investment by Taiwan funds and detailed rules and regulations governing their implementation should be formulated so that an expansion project of the harbor transportation capability of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone be carried out immediately, and that the quality of management personnel be improved.

Members Sun Chengpei and Lu Rongshu voiced their views on how to implement the Opinion of the CPC Central Committee on Persisting in and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC and on giving play to the role of the system of multiparty cooperation in our country. Member Sun Chengpei was speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society and member Lu Rongshu on behalf of members Huang Dingchen, Xu Zhimeng, and Zheng Shouyi.

Members Hou Xianglin, Chang Cheng, and Li Xiyren took the floor one after another to address the meeting on issues of scientific research personnel, grain production, and the building of political power at the grass-roots level in the rural areas. Member Hou Xianglin was speaking on behalf of members Bao Yishan, Tang Dequan, Wang Daheng, Li Su, Pu Tongxiu, and Shen Yuan.

The executive chairmen of today's meeting were Gu Mu, Deng Zhaoxiang, Qu Wu, Liu Jingji, and Lu Jiaxi.

### Third Plenary Meeting Held

OW2603091490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0849 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—The current Third Annual Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) held its third plenary meeting here today.

Ten CPPCC National Committee members delivered speeches at the meeting, focusing on science and technology, the legal system, population, the work to aid the poor, and six other subjects.

Tan Jiazhen, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League (CDL), spoke on behalf of the CDL Central Committee on the shortage of scientific and technological personnel in China.

He said, the development of science and technology is now affected by the shortage of middle-aged experts and the early quitting of veteran experts, making it hard for some research projects to make new progress or continue and endangering China's position in some scientific fields in which it has been taking the lead.

He suggested that the state adopt supporting measures to perfect its promulgated policy on science and technology, adjust the existing age limits for veteran experts to retire while taking their health conditions into consideration, and improve living and working conditions for the scientific and technological personnel.

Li Ganliu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, focused his speech on behalf of seven other CPPCC National Committee members on the country's population control system.

He said that China has made great progress in controlling the growth of its population, with a drop of 200 million in its population increase between 1971 and 1988 thanks to the implementation of family planning.

However, China's population growth is still a serious problem and it is hard to keep the annual net increase below 16 million between 1991 and 1995, he said, adding that the population problem involves not only the control of the growth rate but also the improvement of population quality.

He suggested that an authoritative population control commission headed by the premier or a vice-premier be set up under the State Council to exercise more effective macrocontrol over population and get better results in the work of family planning.

Lin Hengyuan, deputy head of the CPPCC National Committee law group, took the floor to dwell on problems in court trials.

He drew attention to the rising protectionism in some places. Certain responsible persons, he said, often asked

the court to shield local litigants and even resorted to law-breaking means when it comes to cases involving local economic interests.

There are cases in which fines are used in the place of criminal penalties and offenders use money to avoid indictment, he pointed out.

Lin asked the central authorities to pay sufficient attention to this problem and take effective measures to ensure that the court administers jurisdiction independently and enforces laws strictly.

Ke Hua, former advisor to the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, spoke in behalf of 28 other CPPCC National Committee members of the aid to the poor areas.

He pointed out that poverty remains a prominent issue although the number of rural people living under the poverty line in the country has reduced from 110 million in 1985 to the present 40 million.

He called for preferential policies for the development of resources in those areas, arranging a number of key construction projects there, extending the repayment date of aid-the-poor loans and mobilizing government organs and all quarters to help these areas.

Other speakers at today's plenary meeting touched on elimination of illiteracy among the women, selection of sites for large construction projects, the coming Asian Games and multiparty cooperation.

Today's meeting was chaired by Wang Guangying, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee.

### State Policies Discussed

OW2703182390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1138 GMT 26 Mar 90

[By reporter Sun Yong]

[Text] Beijing, 26 March (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee held its fourth [as received] plenary session this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. Ten members took turns to speak. They aired their views and put forward their suggestions on major policies of the state and some of its undertakings.

Tan Jiazhen, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, spoke on the problem regarding the shortage of scientists and technicians. He suggested: Supplementary measures must be quickly worked out for the science and technology policies promulgated by the state. The retirement age for elderly scientists and technicians should be appropriately extended according to the state of their health and the nature of their work. Men and women should be treated equally. The older generation of scientists and technicians should play their role fully. The potential of

middle-aged scientists and technicians should be adequately exploited. The training of young scientists and technicians should be stepped up, and those who are qualified should be duly promoted to higher positions.

Speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, Lu Jiayi stressed: Political consultation is an important form of multiparty cooperation. Through political consultation, the democratic parties can endorse and accept the general and specific policies proposed by the CPC. On top of that, the CPC will be able to hear the views and suggestions of the democratic parties. This is good for democratic and scientific decisionmaking. In this way, we can avoid and minimize making wrong decisions, and ensure the implementation of various policies. The central task ahead of us at present is to bring about stability in the political, economic and social development of the country. To achieve political stability in China, we must have a stable system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC.

In his speech, Zhao Yuxin put forth several suggestions on relying wholeheartedly on the working class and said: We must make great efforts to publicize the concept of relying wholeheartedly on the working class and make sure that leaders at all levels and people in all walks of life understand it. We must safeguard the position of the working people as masters of their own affairs, and protect their legal rights through the rule of law and the system. The NPC and the government should formulate and perfect the laws, regulations, policies and systems to protect the right of the working class to participate in and exercise supervision over state and social affairs. To safeguard the status of the working class as masters of their own affairs, and to stimulate their initiative and creativity, plant directors (managers) must always bear in mind the concept of relying on the working class to run their enterprises well, and respect the democratic rights of the working people. Governments and trade union organizations at all levels and enterprises must take to heart the opinions of the masses, and take the initiative to care about their hardships.

Ke Hua spoke on behalf of 26 members, and urged that efforts to assist the poor be accelerated and conditions in the old revolutionary base, minority, frontier and poor regions be improved. They proposed: The state should place more emphasis on helping the poor regions develop their resources, and arrange certain key projects for them on a selective basis. Loan arrangements by specialized banks during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, development funds to assist economically underdeveloped regions, and supplementary materials from the Ministry of Materials to help the poor regions must not be altered during the specified period, and should be extended for another 10 years. Special regional policies to promote development in the poor areas should be worked out, and state organs and all walks of life should be mobilized to actively assist the poor regions.

Speaking on behalf of the women committee members, Zhang Suwo called for devoting greater efforts to eradicating illiteracy among women. They proposed: Governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership and accord importance to the efforts to wipe out illiteracy. They should step up the propaganda on wiping out illiteracy, and conduct all kinds of activities at different levels in this respect. They must formulate laws and policies to ensure that work to eradicate illiteracy is carried out.

Among those who spoke at today's sitting were Lin Hengyuan, who dwelt on some of the current problems in judicial work; He Zhenliang, who spoke on making the Asian Games a success; Li Ganliu, who spoke on behalf of eight members about perfecting the population control system; Wang Fuchong, who represented 34 members and spoke on dealing seriously with policy pertaining to large-scale state projects; and Zhao Lihai, who pointed out that the issue of "human rights" should not be used to interfere in the internal affairs of China.

The executive chairmen of today's meeting were Yang Jingren, Wang Guangying, Ma Wenrui, Wang Enmao, Hu Sheng and Su Buqing.

Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Wang Renzhong, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Liu Jingji, Qian Weichang, Sun Xiaocun, Lu Jiayi, Qian Zhengying, Ismail Amat and Hou Jingru attended the meeting.

#### 'Absurd Arguments' Denounced

OW2603164390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1618 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—An international law professor denounced here today international hostile forces for their wanton interference in China's internal affairs and willful trampling upon the norms governing international relations.

Professor Zhao Lihai at Beijing University made the refutation based on the charter of the United Nations and relevant international laws in his speech at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). Zhao is a member of the CPPCC National Committee.

At the turn of spring into summer last year, he said, hostile forces in some Western countries made unwarranted charges on the Chinese Government under the pretext of "human rights".

At a recent session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, representatives of some Western countries again argued that there is no boundary for human rights, that to show concern about human rights is not an interference in other's internal affairs, and that the principle of non-interference is not applicable to human rights issues, the professor noted.



In fact, he asserted, such absurd arguments pose a serious distortion of the UN charter and the norms of international law.

He said that non-interference in other's internal affairs is an important principle included in the UN charter. According to a declaration on rights and duties of states, all countries are subject to the duty of making no interference in the internal and foreign affairs of other countries. In addition, all countries have the liability for not agitating any unrest in the territory of any other countries and preventing any activity aimed at organizing and agitating any unrest of this nature within their own territories, he added.

Professor Zhao said in the world today there exist different political, economic, social, and legal systems and various countries have varying historical backgrounds, cultural heritage, and ideologies.

Therefore, he said, it is the exclusive right of any sovereign state to define the rights and duties for its people in its laws in line with its own conditions. No countries, international organizations, or individuals are allowed to force their wills on others by any means, and neither are they allowed to try and force other countries to accept their "concepts of value", political beliefs, or political systems, he added.

The professor said that all human rights issues cannot be regarded as internal affairs but should be dealt with according to actual conditions.

He noted that any infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country; any forms of racial discrimination; apartheid and genocide; international terrorist activities; adoption of the slave system and trafficking of slaves; and generating, expelling and persecuting refugees—such violations of collective human rights are all governed by international law.

He said that the international organizations and the entire international community are entitled to denounce and take measures to stop such violations.

Professor Zhao said other matters concerning human rights such as citizens' political, economic, social and cultural rights, and protection of minority nationalities, women and children are regarded as internal affairs of a country. No other countries nor any group of countries has the right to interfere in them, he said.

He noted that China's constitution and relevant laws ensure that the people of all nationalities in China enjoy extensive democratic rights and freedom in the fields of politics, economy, and culture including the right to receive education, the freedom of religious belief, and personal freedom.

Zhao Lihai said that these stipulated rights and freedoms show that China respects human rights. With the deepening of the reform and improvement of the legal

system, China will further perfect its system of democracy so as to better protect the democratic rights of the Chinese citizens.

Last year, the Chinese Government quelled the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing, restored and maintained national and social stability, and safeguarded the normal order of work and life for the broad masses of people. Any government of a sovereign state has the right to take these legitimate measures in such a situation, he stressed.

### Hong Kong Views Expressed

HK2603022790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 26 Mar 90 p 6

[By Cheung Po-ling in Beijing]

[Text] Outspoken Hong Kong member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee (CPPCC) Mr Tsui Sze-man said yesterday that he would not cut short his stay in Beijing or resign if he was not allowed to address the session.

Mr Tsui made the remarks yesterday as speculation grew that he would not be allowed to speak on the political situation in China.

Mr Tsui confirmed that two vice secretary generals of the CPPCC Mr Jing Shoping and Mr Lin Yongsan had visited him on Saturday.

"They did not mention anything about the speech and I also left the issue untouched," said Mr Tsui. "I don't want to beg anything from anybody."

But he said he gave the pair a copy of a letter in which he asked to visit arrested students and dissidents during his stay in Beijing.

"Both Mr Jing and Mr Lin said they had heard about my request but no formal application was submitted to them, so I gave them a copy."

He said the letter was sent to the XINHUA News Agency on February 5 and he did not know why the CPPCC authorities were not informed.

"I hope they will handle my request now and a decision will be made soon," he said.

He denied reports that he would resign and return to Hong Kong if he was not allowed to deliver his speech.

"I haven't been informed yet about the authorities' decision. I don't want to make any predictions based on the assumption that I would be forbidden to make the speech," said Mr Tsui.

He said three Hong Kong members, Mr Tang Hsiang-chien, Mr Lau Nai-keung, and Mr Kan Fook-ye have delivered speeches which would be printed out by the CPPCC but he did not know if his speech would be printed as normal.

"It would be the first ever case if my submitted speech was not printed," he said.

Earlier another vice secretary-general of CPPCC, Mr Feng Kesu, said since Mr Tsui had delivered speeches for the past several years he should give other Hong Kong members a chance this year.

Mr Feng also said Mr Tsui's request to visit the democratic activists in jail had been formally rejected although the decision has not been relayed to Mr Tsui.

Mr Tsui who failed to attend the opening session of the CPPCC on 18 March due to sickness arrived in Beijing on 21 March.

Before he left for the capital he made it clear that he would make a controversial speech asking the Communist Party to learn from the experience of East Europe and end one party rule in China.

Meanwhile, a Hong Kong member of the CPPCC yesterday urged China to take the lead in enhancing trust between the mainland and Hong Kong.

Mr Lau Nai-kueng said trust was crucial to the smooth implementation of the one country, two systems concept.

In a written speech which was released by the press office of CPPCC, Mr Lau said: "The concept is a brand new experiment. The two different and contradictory social systems (when put together) would naturally generate different concepts, views and life styles."

He said the crucial matter was how to handle the differences.

He said the problems could only be ironed out by common will, mutual trust, and love which are "inadequate" on both sides at present.

"Both sides have to share the responsibility for problems—which have developed to a very serious stage," he said.

A speech by Hong Kong CPPCC member, Mr Tang Hsiang-chien, was also released yesterday.

Mr Tang said that as domestic debt repayment would reach a climax next year, the resources of foreign-funded enterprises should be tapped to alleviate economic problems.

Mr Tang suggested a special department be set up to supervise the firms and advise foreign businessmen.

#### **Member on Tibetan 'Separatists'**

OW2603130390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1231 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—"A small number of Tibetan separatists supported by foreign forces will never succeed in their attempt to split the motherland for

the majority of the Tibetan people will not tolerate it," said a senior Tibetan official.

Lhalu Cejiwangdo, vice-chairman of the Tibet Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), who is now attending the CPPCC National Committee annual session here, made the remark in an interview with XINHUA here today.

Lhalu was commander-in-chief of the insurgent Tibetan troops during the rebellion against the central government in an attempt to split the country in 1959 in Tibet.

"Thanks to the democratic reform implemented in 1959, the Tibetan people have become masters of the country and I myself have turned over a new leaf of life," he said.

Lhalu's family was one of the biggest serf-owners in Tibet. "Living in absolute poverty, the serfs were then cruelly oppressed and exploited without any political right and personal freedom," he recalled.

He said he was satisfied with the Communist Party's policies adopted since the end of 1978 when the 11th Party Central Committee held its Third Plenary Session.

Lhalu said, "As the central authorities granted preferential policies to Tibet, such as tax exemption and support in funds and materials, Tibet has had a sustained economic development and the living standard for peasants and herdsmen has been raised."

"Now many peasants and herdsmen have built new houses, bought TV sets and had savings deposits, and some even own trucks and motor cycles," Lhalu said.

"These changes in Tibet in the last 31 years are known to the world, yet the Tibetan separatists shut eyes to these and ignore them. The only explanation is that they have evil motives," he added.

On the martial law imposed on Lhasa a year ago, Lhalu said people of all nationalities in Tibet wholeheartedly support this correct action taken by the central government.

He said, "The enforcement of martial law not only stopped separatists' sabotage activities but also safeguarded people's lives and property. Now the political and economic situation in Tibet is quite stable."

The 77-year-old former rebel troops commander also talked about education of young people. "Ideological education is the best way to help amend young people who have been ignorant of the truth and hoodwinked by the separatists. Facts have showed that once these young people know they are deceived, they will denounce the separatists," he said.

"What the Tibetan people hope now is that the region will have stability and the present policies granted to Tibet by the central authorities will remain," he concluded.

Also interviewed by XINHUA were Shengqin Losang-gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress; Gonbasar Puncogcedun, vice-chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC); Yungzhunggawa, vice-president of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Buddhist Association; and Gyaga Losang-tamqo, vice-chairman of the Xigaze Prefectural Committee of the CPPCC. They said they agreed with the remarks made by Lhalu Cejiwangdo.

Shengqin cited the increases in Tibet's population and grain output in the past 31 years to explain the changes in the region. He said Tibet's population in 1959 was less than 1.2 million. Now, it has gone up to more than 2.2 million.

Last year, he said, Tibet harvested more than 500,000 tons of grain as against 150,000 tons in 1959, the year when the democratic reform was conducted. With assistance from the central government and other inland provinces, Tibet is now able to provide enough food and clothing to its people, he added.

Yungzhunggawa, a representative of local religious circles, expressed wholehearted support to the government policies on religious affairs.

He said religious activities in Tibet are normal and the life of religious personnel has also improved.

He expressed anger at a small number of people trying to use religious activities to create trouble. They are "vicious in intention" and "disrespectful to religion," he said.

### Delegations to Beijing Viewed

HK2603022190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 90 p 5

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing, Fanny Wong, and Daphne Cheng]

[Text] China's second most senior representative in Hong Kong, Mr Zheng Hua, yesterday said it was "not so good" for non-civil servant executive and legislative councillors to visit the mainland in official delegations.

Mr Zheng, the most senior vice-director of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY's Hong Kong's branch, said it was more appropriate for them to visit in an individual capacity for talks with Beijing officials.

Local political leaders have called for more talks between mainland officials and community leaders, including OMELCO [Office of the Members of the Executive and Legislative Council] members, to help repair relations damaged in the aftermath of the June 4 massacre in Beijing.

Mr Zheng, who is attending a plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

(CPPCC), of which he is a standing committee member, said he agreed there should be closer ties between OMELCO and China.

Earlier, a long-serving CPPCC delegate, Mr Xu Simin, said China should allow OMELCO members to visit the Chinese capital in an official delegation once the Basic Law was promulgated.

The controversy over the so-called "three-legged stool" during the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong, under which local people did not have a formal say in the negotiations, was no longer valid as the territory entered a new stage, Mr Xu said.

He said judging from the earlier debate over the Basic Law political model among Legislative Councillors, local lawmakers were not confrontational towards Beijing.

Mr Zheng's remarks were generally welcomed by Hong Kong legislators. Senior Legco member Mr Allen Lee Peng-fei said he had never indicated that councillors were to visit China as an official OMELCO delegation.

Mr Lee, who has said he would like legislators to visit China as soon as possible, said Mr Zhang's views were similar to his.

He reiterated that sooner or later, councillors would have to establish mutual trust and understanding with China.

"We should discuss with them. When they (NCNA officials) come back from the National People's Congress meeting we'll talk with them," he said.

But Mr Chan Ying-lun said it was a pity China did not recognise the status of OMELCO.

He said China was not prepared to note their views under the auspices of OMELCO. "It might be useless for us to visit the country then", he said.

However, he believed it was good as long as China wanted to understand Hong Kong's situation through OMELCO members.

### Probe of Shekou Incident Urged

HK2603024290 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Mar 90 p 2

[Report by WEN WEI PO reporter group: "CPPCC Member Li Yanjie Calls for Investigation on 'Disturbance' Deriving From His Visit to Shekou"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—In a motion submitted to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], Li Yanjie, member of the CPPCC and associate professor of Beijing Teachers' University, said: "The 'Shekou disturbance' served as precursory public opinion [yu lun xian dao 6559 6158 0341 1418] of the political turmoil in 1989 and was a typical case of 'peaceful evolution' of the West toward socialism. The CPPCC should conduct investigations of the case and



see how RENMIN RIBAO 'served as the erroneous precursory media' [cuo wu yu lun xian dao 6934 6137 6559 6158 0341 1418]."

Li Yanjie said that a handful of people with ulterior motives adopted abnormal means and made use of the media to stir up the so-called "Shekou disturbance" which shocked the country in an attempt to label him, Qu Xiao, Peng Qingyi, and Guo Haiyan a "gangster inn" or "gang of four." Some hundreds of newspapers nationwide carried articles one after another to criticize them. The newspapers and periodicals of the Western countries also republished relevant reports and comments.

Li Yanjie said that it is noteworthy that the serious inclination in public opinion and ideological confusion focused on the "Shekou disturbance" took place at the time when Comrade Zhao Ziyang made a mistaken call of "reforming ideological and political work." This was by no means accidental. Li continued that the traumatic experience of the "Shekou disturbance" far exceeded the "Great Cultural Revolution." It is yet unknown whether Li Yanjie's motion will be adopted by the CPPCC.

#### Regulations on Press Justified

OW2703115890 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang in Mandarin  
to Taiwan 1000 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Text] After hearing views and suggestions on work toward Taiwan at a group discussion yesterday afternoon of CPPCC members representing the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, Ding Guangen, director of the State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office, pointed out: In the future, it is necessary to further bring into play the role of the democratic league and federation and do a better job in receiving Taiwan compatriots visiting the mainland for sightseeing or family reunion in order to enhance mutual understanding and kinship of the peoples across the two sides of the strait.

Ding Guangen criticized the Taiwan authorities mainland policy as passive. He said: The Taiwan authorities have stuck to the policy of anti-communism and the three no's and have erected one barrier after another obstructing exchange across the strait. The regulations restricting exchange are self-contradictory and unreasonable. On the other hand, the mainland government has lifted all restrictions to facilitate sound development of exchange across the strait.

Ding Guangen said: The mainland government has adopted regulations concerning news-gathering activities of Taiwan reporters. These are merely required procedures; since there was no exchange across the strait in the past, there was no policy in this regard. Taiwan reporters visiting the mainland on visas to visit relatives have gathered here and there. No government in the world would allow unregulated news-gathering by reporters. For this reason, it is justified to enact some fair and reasonable regulations. It is by no means a tightening of

policy. Moreover, these regulations will help facilitate the development of relations across the strait in a sound way.

#### AIDS Reported on the Rise

HK2603042890 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
26 Mar 90 p 3

[Text] An increasing number of HIV-infectious cases (AIDS carriers) have been detected in China recently as a result of expanded testing, which outdates the previously announced official figure of 194 HIV cases that was given by the Ministry of Public Health in February.

Dai Zhicheng, director of the ministry's Epidemic Control Department, told the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) national committee members from the medical and health circle who are in Beijing attending CPPCC's annual conference.

However, the official did not disclose the exact number of new cases, saying only that the surveillance is still going on across the country.

From 1985 to 1989, 190,000 people of high-risk groups were tested for HIV (human immune-deficiency virus).

Some experts estimated that around 1,000 people might have been exposed to the virus.

Dai reported that the State is strengthening supervision in an effort to get the disease under control.

With the help of the World Health Organization (WHO), Dai said, the ministry has just finished drafting a three-year medium-term programme for Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) control in China.

Once the programme is approved by WHO, it is expected to be put into effect, probably by this summer.

There are 13 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, mostly in coastal areas, required to conduct extensive surveillance this year for Aids and HIV cases, including Liaoning, Tianjin, Beijing, Shandong, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan, and Shaanxi.

The rest of the country must start such programmes next year, Dai said.

With help from international organizations and the development of domestic production of AIDS virus tests, the ministry plans to test more than 200,000 people this year.

Within two to three years, the State may have a clear picture of the situation and the exact number of virus carriers, and thus be able to take more effective measures for the national programme," Dai said.

**Fifth Meeting Held**

OW2903090890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1048 GMT 27 Mar 90

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held its fifth meeting this morning. Ten members of the CPPCC National Committee spoke at the meeting to express their views on such questions as the reunification of the motherland, scientific and technological progress, and the reform of the economic system.

On behalf of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, Hou Jingru, member of the CPPCC National Committee, said in his speech: The Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee is a political party that has inherited and carried forward Dr. Sun Yat-sen's anti-imperialist and patriotic spirit of continuous progress. It always works for the great cause of reunifying the motherland. Now it cannot but express grave concern over the recent turbulent situation in Taiwan. The next 10 years will be an important period for realizing the reunification of the motherland. We hope that the Kuomintang in Taiwan will act on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings, comply with the trend of the times and the will of the people, make the right choice, and respond positively to the principles of "peaceful reunification" and "one country, two systems."

Tang Xiangqian, member of the CPPCC National Committee, expressed his views on China's continuing to open itself to the outside world and on the stability of Hong Kong in a transitional period. He said: The stability and prosperity of Hong Kong depends on continuous implementation of the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, on the quick improvement of the economic environment in the interior of China, and on the true implementation of the concept of "one country, two systems." This is realized by the great majority of people in Hong Kong, especially those in industrial and commercial circles. If Chinese-foreign joint enterprises, cooperative enterprises, and exclusively foreign-owned enterprises in the interior of the country are run well and the interests of Hong Kong people are guaranteed, then there will be no reason for them to suspect that the central authorities will interfere in their interests in Hong Kong. Therefore, when economic interests are guaranteed, Hong Kong will be able to stride toward the year 1997 and next century despite the fact that there is a great ideological difference [between the mainland and Hong Kong].

Qiu Guoyi, member of the CPPCC National Committee, said in his speech: The stability, prosperity, and strength of the country are essential for uniting Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. He said: It is necessary to step up propaganda abroad to encourage Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan to contribute to the four

modernizations of the motherland; to further protect the investments in the country by Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan; and to protect the legitimate rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents.

Liu Naiqiang, member of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke on the concept of "one country, two systems" and on mutual love and trust.

In his speech, Mao Zengdian, member of the CPPCC National Committee, expressed his views on formulating a special policy to promote scientific and technological progress. He said: During the past 10 years of economic development, the increase of output value has relied mainly on the input of funds, labor, and natural resources. This cannot be sustained. To effectively develop the national economy, it is necessary to rely mainly on the improvement of labor productivity. To do so, close attention should be paid to the role played by scientific and technological progress in the economy, in addition to strengthening management. For this reason, he believed that it is necessary to strengthen macroeconomic management and to formulate a special policy to promote scientific and technological progress in order to basically raise the level of productive forces in our country.

A speech by Bian Jiajue, member of the CPPCC National Committee, dealt mainly with the reform of the circulation system. He said: The system of circulation in our country took shape in the commodity economy, and many aspects of the system cannot meet the reform requirement. He then suggested: While improving the supervision of the legal system, local governments' restrictions on and interference in commerce be further limited, enterprises be encouraged to set up a network of circulation, the differences between purchasing and selling prices be appropriately expanded while improving the commercial network, big and medium-sized enterprises be supported to invigorate themselves by strengthening the system of circulation and opening up new markets, circulating funds for commerce be increased, natural resources and the market structure be developed, and the personnel structure be readjusted to promote the transformation of enterprises.

On the question of further implementing the religious policy, Zhao Puchu, member of the CPPCC National Committee, said in his speech: In the guiding principles for religious work, it is now necessary to persist in combining implementation of the religious policy with promotion of social and political stability. The religious policy should remain stable and should be implemented continuously and effectively. This is a necessary important condition for the long-term stability of the country. Zhao Puchu held: On the question of religion, it is now essential to pay close attention to education, to relax policy restrictions, to take steady steps, and to do meticulous work.

Speaking on basic research in natural science, Chen Rongti, member of the CPPCC National Committee, held: Basic research in natural science is a long-term strategic task in the four modernizations, which should merit people's attention. Leaders in particular should pay attention to basic research and take effective measures to strengthen it.

In his speech on the reform of the policymaking structure, Cheng Siwei, member of the CPPCC National Committee, held: The key to reforming the economic structure lies in the reform of the policymaking structure. The right to make a choice in some important aspects should be properly concentrated in the hands of the central authorities. At the same time, to overcome subjectivity and inflexibility in policymaking, it is also necessary to use the power to condition one another.

Kang Yonghe, Li Rongguang, Liu Zhisheng, and Yang Heping, members of the CPPCC National Committee, made a joint speech on "What is on the minds of workers and staff members?" They said: Large numbers of workers and staff members believe that to be a qualified master of the country, one must treasure one's honor, fulfill one's duties, exercise one's powers, do one's share, and acquire a skill. They proposed on behalf of the workers and staff members: Leading cadres at all levels further foster the concept of relying on the working class, and society as a whole create a favorable environment for workers and staff members to effectively play their role as masters of the country.

Executive chairmen of today's meeting were Zhao Puchu, Sun Xiaocun, Qian Zhengying, and Ismail Amat.

#### **Standing Committee Meeting Held**

OW2803051990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1408 GMT 27 Mar 90

[By reporter Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—The 10th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] was held this afternoon at the CPPCC Auditorium.

Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong presided over today's Standing Committee meeting.

The meeting approved namelists of candidates for vice chairmen of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, and for members of the Standing Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee; approved the draft political resolution and the draft resolution on the Standing Committee's work report adopted by the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee; and approved a draft report by the Motions Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee on motions examined by the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee.

The aforementioned namelists of candidates, resolutions, and draft reports will be submitted to the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee for by-election and approval.

Wang Renzhong presented an explanation at the meeting on by-election matters. Lu Zhichao, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, presented an explanation on making revisions to the draft political resolution and the draft resolution on the Standing Committee's work report adopted by the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee.

Song Demin, acting secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, presented a report to Standing Committee members on discussions by the 48 groups of the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee. He said that in discussing the Standing Committee's work report and the government work report, members attending the Third Session spoke freely of their opinions, affirmed the Standing Committee's and government's work, pointed out deficiencies in their work, and put forward many constructive opinions.

Song Demin said that, as of that day, the secretariat of the Third Session had compiled 226 brief reports on the discussions by the 48 groups.

Song Demin said: During the third session, responsible persons of the State Education Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Culture, and other government departments took part in group or joint-group discussions, made reports on their departments' work, heard group members' opinions, and answered some questions raised by group members. Their attitude was praised by group members.

Attending today's meeting were vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, including Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Yang Jingren, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Liu Jingji, Wang Enmao, Qian Xuesen, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Sun Xiaochun, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ismail Amat, and Hou Jingru.

#### **Wang Renzhong at Meeting**

OW2703161990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1432 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—The Standing Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) adopted relevant draft decisions related to the ongoing Third Session of the CPPCC National Committee at its Tenth Meeting here today.

The meeting was presided over by Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee.

Briefing the meeting on the panel discussions at the ongoing third session, Song Demin, acting secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, said that the



members had been fully aware of both the achievements and shortcomings in the work of the Standing Committee while making many constructive suggestions in line with the spirit of democracy, unity and realism.

Wang Renzhong made explanations on candidates for the election of a vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee. The approved candidates at the meeting will be submitted to the third session for election.

The meeting approved a draft political resolution of the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, a draft resolution on the report of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and a draft report by the proposals committee on the examination of the proposals made at the current session. The three drafts will be submitted to the third session for deliberation and approval.

Lu Zhichao, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, made explanations on the revisions to the above drafts at the meeting.

### Members Discuss Reunification

OW2703140690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0715 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Nine speakers called for relying on the principle of "one country, two systems" to promote the reunification of China here today, the last of the four-day plenum of the Third Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Their speeches also covered China's economy, science and technology and religion affairs.

Hou Jingru, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said the coming decade constitutes a period of vital importance for realizing the reunification of the country and is also a crucial moment for the Kuomintang in Taiwan to stand tests.

He said, no matter who are in power in Taiwan, so long as they do things favoring the country's reunification, they will be crowned with eternal glory for their contributions to the country. If they dare to split the country risking universal condemnation from the Chinese people, they will stand condemned through the ages.

He hoped high-minded people in Taiwan's Kuomintang would strive for an early reunification of the country out of the consciousness of national patriotism.

Lau Lai-keung, a CPPCC National Committee member from Hong Kong, said, the settlement of the Hong Kong question in line with the principle of "one country, two

systems" has set an example in international relations and has received support and protection of the compatriots in Hong Kong.

In essence, he said, the principle of "one country, two systems" holds that Hong Kong is part of China and both the mainland and Hong Kong are members of a big family. "Therefore we should promote each other's development instead of holding back the development of the other side, and nothing should be done to harm the overall, common interests of the country," he added.

Leopold H.C. Tang, managing director of Soco Textiles HK Ltd., said the stability and prosperity in Hong Kong will depend on China's continuing reform and opening to the outside world as well as the implementation of the "one country, two systems" principle.

He regarded the overseas-funded enterprises on the mainland as "an antenna for people in Hong Kong to learn about the policies of the central government." When these enterprises are run well and the interests of Hong Kong businessmen safeguarded, he said, Hong Kong's social stability will be promoted.

In his speech, Qiu Guoyi, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of China Zhi Gong Dang (Party for Public Interest), a party comprising mainly returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives, held that China's stability and prosperity are the foundation for uniting Overseas Chinese, compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and foreign nationals of Chinese origin.

He suggested more preferential measures be taken to encourage them to make contributions to the country's modernization program and detailed laws and regulations be formulated as soon as possible to protect their legitimate rights and interests in making investment, doing business and running other undertakings on the mainland.

Cheng Siwei, chief engineer at the Research Institute of Science and Technology under the Ministry of Chemical Industry, said the key to the economic restructuring lies in the reform of the decision-making structure.

He suggested that a system and procedures be established and perfected for democratic decision-making. He said a team of professionals should be organized to engage in macro soft-science research and make studies and deliberations on important economic decisions on behalf of the National People's Congress and the CPPCC National Committee to reduce possible errors in decision making.

Bian Jiayu, associate professor at Tianjin Institute of Commerce, Mao Zengdian, associate professor at Shanghai Jiaotong University, Chen Rongdi, professor at Nankai University, and Liu Zhisheng, vice-president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, also offered suggestions and opinions in their speeches respectively

on reforming the commodity circulation system, promoting science and technology, enhancing the basic research of agricultural sciences and labor legislation.

Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China, asked for further implementation of the state policy on religions. He said, the religious circle also has an irreplaceable superiority in safeguarding political stability and unity and religions enjoy popularity among compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, Overseas Chinese and foreign nationals of Chinese origin.

He hoped that the government will guarantee religious believers' freedom of religious belief by law and decrees and to keep the policy stable. "It is an indispensable condition for the country's long-term stability," he added.

During the four-day plenum of the Third Session of the Seventh National Committee of the CPPCC, 34 members delivered their speeches orally and 149 members submitted their written speeches.

Zhao Puchu and Sun Xiaocun, vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over today's meeting.

#### **Economic Decisionmaking Viewed**

OW2703155290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0901 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—A number of members in China's highest advisory body today proposed that the present economic decision-making structure be reformed in order to reduce errors in the decision-making process.

This proposal was voiced by several professors and engineers attending the ongoing Third Annual Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

They argue that this should become an important aspect in deepening the economic reform in the country.

Cheng Siwei, chief engineer of the Scientific and Technological Research Institute under the Ministry of Chemical Industry, said that a democratic decision-making system and procedures should be established and perfected.

He asked the National People's Congress (NPC), China's highest legislature, to start drafting relevant regulations to the effect that any construction project involving one billion yuan investment must be subjected to the NPC for deliberation and the CPPCC for comment before the decision is made.

He also suggested that the relevant NPC and CPPCC committees organize people to go through the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95) before it is submitted to next NPC annual session for approval.

Cheng also called for the establishment of a group under the State Planning Commission to work out the country's economic development strategy, economic policies and plans. At the same time, scholars and specialists should be organized to make study and investigation on these subjects.

Senior engineers Chen Peilie, Liu Zengda and He Guangqian are of the opinion that a special institution be formed at the national level to recruit specialists to conduct scientific investigations before any decision on a major construction project is made.

Sources say that between 1958 and 1978, losses due to faults in decision-making amounted to a quarter of the total investment in capital construction in this period. Problems of this kind still exist although things have been improved in recent years.

Professor Jiang Qingxiang of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences pointed out that errors due to lack of scientific and democratic decision-making is one of the main factors behind the economic difficulties facing China.

He therefore proposed that the pace of political reform should be quickened and the building of democratic politics stepped up along with the deepening of

#### **Members View Workers' Role**

OW2903031790 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
1030 GMT 27 Mar 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] At today's Fifth Meeting of the Third Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], National Committee members Kang Yonghe, Li Rongguang, (Liu Zhisheng), and (Yang Heping) made joint speeches about the intermost feelings of staff members and workers of enterprises and the masses.

They said: Lately, many localities and enterprises have launched discussions on what enterprises should do at a time when the nation is in difficulty, and on what staff members and workers should do at a time when enterprises are in difficulty. The vast numbers of staff members and workers have enthusiastically taken part in these discussions, demonstrating the working class's keen sense of having the responsibility of the master of the nation. The vast numbers of staff members and workers held that, to be a qualified master, one must value the honor of being the master, shoulder the responsibilities of a master, exercise the rights of a master, contribute as a master should do, and master the skills a master should know.

On behalf of staff members and workers, Kang Yonghe, and three other committee members urged cadres at all levels to truthfully rely on the working class. They said leaderships of enterprises, in particular, should create necessary conditions so that staff members and workers

could play an appropriate role as the master of their enterprises. They said: Only good leadership can bring about a good team. The Liuzhuang Coal Mine in Tangshan is a good example. The coal mine's basic practice is to let cadres be the public servants, and workers be the master. The reason small coal mines have such a good performance is that cadres at the coal mine are honest, take the lead in doing difficult things, let workers enjoy benefits first, and always have in mind grievances and problems of workers. We hope leaders of all enterprises would learn from the secretaries, director, and trade union chairman of the Liuzhuang Coal Mine; and trust and rely on staff members and workers, all the time, on all matters, in order that staff members and workers could truly serve as the master of their enterprises. We hope they would truly establish blood-and-flesh ties with the masses by doing an effective and down-to-earth work. Propaganda departments at all levels—through television, radio, and the press—should vigorously publicize advanced and model staff members and workers as well as the experience in running an enterprise by relying on staff members, workers, and the masses. Leading organs at all levels should provide legal assurances for properly carrying out the guiding ideology of wholeheartedly relying on the working class and implement the principle in all areas and at all levels—especially at enterprises at the lowest level—as well as in carrying out the campaign to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and deepen reform. They should respect staff members and workers' position as the master; safeguard their democratic rights; strive to eliminate unfair distribution in society and within an enterprise; value staff members and workers' inventions and rationalization suggestions; take good care of, and educate, advanced and model staff members and workers; make active efforts to recruit party members and select cadres from among outstanding workers; effectively improve working conditions of staff members and workers working on the first front or engaged in toilsome work; ensure basic needs for staff members and workers affected by work stoppages, and retired staff members and workers; and set up a social security system in line with our national conditions. Currently, we should particularly speed up legislation of labor laws and new laws governing trade unions. With all this done, the vast numbers of staff members and workers would be able to perform their best.

In their speeches, Kang Yonghe and the other three committee members said: Currently, China is facing a changing international political situation and a severe test of domestic economic difficulties. Maintaining stability is an overriding task, and economic stability is the foundation for political stability. Therefore, the vast numbers of staff members and workers must act in the spirit of being the master of the country; strengthen the unity of the working class and among the people of all nationalities; and—under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee—work hard to develop the economy, to do a good job in improving the economic

environment and rectifying economic order and deepening reform, to work hand in hand to accomplish the various tasks set for 1990 by the CPC Central Committee and State Council, and to overcome temporary difficulties in the course of advance economic reform.

### Li Xiannian at Closing Session

OW3003091390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1418 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Speech by Li Xiannian at the closing meeting of the Third Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) on 29 March]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar: (XINHUA)—The current session has summed up the work of the CPPCC over the past year, participated in the consultations on major state affairs, and discussed the task for the future, thus successfully fulfilling the tasks on the agenda. This is a meeting of unity and democracy and a meeting to invigorate us.

During the past year, some disturbances have occurred in our country, and changes have taken place in the world. Even under such complicated circumstances, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have done a lot of fruitful work and made remarkable achievements in political, economic, and diplomatic fields, playing a vital role in stabilizing and developing the political and economic situations nationwide. Practice has borne out the fact that the leading collective of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the general secretary adheres to Marxism and is a reliable leading nucleus of the people of all nationalities in our country.

Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee has also done a great deal of work and played a significant role in uniting the various democratic parties and people without party affiliation to safeguard social stability and carry out various tasks. Practice has proved that the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation led by the Communist Party is correct and conforms to China's national conditions. This system is a unique feature and strong point of the political system of our country.

To win new victories in conducting reform, opening to the outside world, and carrying out the socialist modernization program, further efforts should be made to strengthen the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and government on the one hand and the broad masses on the other, and to consolidate and develop the great unity of the people of all nationalities in the country. Our CPPCC should carry out more work and do a good job.

To strengthen the unity of the people of all nationalities in the country, we should rely on the working class. The working class is the most advanced class. It is characterized by the most intense awareness and the greatest sense of organization and discipline. It is necessary to



encourage and carry forward the Daqing spirit and the iron-man spirit, which embody the fine quality of the working class of our country.

We should consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, make a success of agricultural production, and improve the relationships between industry and agriculture and between cities and the countryside. When the 800 million peasants enjoy stability, there will be a reliable basis for nationwide stability.

Intellectuals are part of the working class. Developing the economy, realizing the modernization program, and building a modern civilization all depend on science, technology, and knowledge. We should extensively unite intellectuals in all fields. As long as they are patriotic and willing to contribute their part to the prosperity of the People's Republic of China, we should respect and unite with them and give full play to their initiative, intelligence, and wisdom.

It is necessary to strengthen the close cooperation and political consultation between the Communist Party on the one hand and the democratic parties, patriotic personages without party affiliation, and people of all nationalities and in all circles on the other. Efforts should also be made to reinforce the ties and unity with Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front.

The masses of people are the masters of our country. Giving full play to the initiative of the broad masses of people on the widest scale is the fundamental guarantee for the success of our cause. We must do well what the masses of people support, and correct what they complain about. As for the corrupt phenomena that the broad masses and cadres hate bitterly, we must resolutely eradicate them.

In addition, we must further strengthen our cooperation with all friendly people of other countries in the world who understand and support our cause.

Unity means strength and victory. The current situation is fine. However, we must also realize that there still exist temporary economic difficulties and some factors of instability. These problems have mainly accumulated over the past years. There are also some reactionary forces in foreign countries that will exert pressure on us. These difficulties and pressures are nothing to be afraid of. The Chinese people have met with difficulties and been placed under pressure more than once in the past. However, they have never surrendered themselves to such difficulties and pressures. We have scored victories after repeatedly overcoming difficulties and alleviating pressures. The more we are faced with difficulties, the more united we should be, the higher the pressure is, the harder we should work. It is my belief that as long as we wage arduous struggles in unity in the whole country, we will definitely be able to win even greater victories in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and developing the socialist modernization program. Our

undertakings will become even more prosperous and our future will be brighter than ever before.

We must implement the guideline laid down by this session in the course of doing CPPCC work. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must invigorate our spirit, unite as one, display the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, help the party and government fulfill the various tasks at present, and work hard to promote political, economic, and social stability and develop the sacred cause of the reunification of the motherland.

Now I announce the closure of the Third Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee.

### Jiang, Li Attend Final Session

OW2903093390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0845 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) ended here this afternoon after adopting a political resolution.

Chinese party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi and Li Ruihuan were present on the occasion, extending their congratulations to the participants.

Li Xiannian, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, described the session as a "united, democratic and morale boosting" session in his speech at the closing meeting.

The session elected by an automatic voting machine Hong Xuezhai a new vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and Yang Zhilin, Song Demin, Tang Aoqing and Tan Weixu new members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee.

The political resolution adopted at the closing meeting speaks highly of the achievements of the State Council in the past year under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. It agrees with the guiding principles for the government work and the tasks this year listed in the Report on the Government Work by Premier Li Peng to the ongoing Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC).

The resolution expresses the hope that the State Council will carefully study and deal with the suggestions and proposals made by the CPPCC National Committee members for furthering the stability.

It states that the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is of far-reaching historical and international significance. Once adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC, the law will provide

an important guarantee for safeguarding China's sovereignty and reunification, for the smooth transition of Hong Kong and its long-term stability and prosperity.

The resolution calls on the local organizations and members of the CPPCC to closely and wholeheartedly rally around the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, pluck up courage, increase confidence, work with one mind and one heart and make still greater contributions to the prosperity of China, to the reunification of the motherland and to the maintenance of world peace.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting expressing satisfaction at the report on the work of the CPPCC Standing Committee.

Another resolution was adopted in relation to the report on the proposals put forward during the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee.

According to the report, the CPPCC National Committee members have made more than 1,700 proposals which will be referred to some 140 departments and institutions under the Communist Party Central Committee or the State Council.

Chairman Li Xiannian delivered a speech at the meeting, praising the CPPCC National Committee for playing an important role in uniting with the democratic parties, persons without party affiliation and people in all walks of life and of all nationalities to preserve social stability and fulfill various tasks under the leadership of the Communist Party.

He told the gathering that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have done much work and made remarkable achievements in the political, economic, diplomatic and other fields in the past year, playing a vital role in stabilizing and developing the country's political and economic situation.

"Facts have shown that the collective leadership of the party Central Committee with Jiang Zemin as general secretary adheres to Marxism and is the reliable core of leadership for the people of all nationalities," Li stressed.

He pointed out that the people are masters of the country. To bring their initiative into full play is the fundamental guarantee for the victory of China's cause. "We must do well what is supported by the people, and correct what the people are dissatisfied with. We must firmly get rid of all kinds of corruption which is hated by the masses and the cadres," he stressed.

He said that the CPPCC has much to do in pushing forward the reform, opening to the outside world and socialist modernization, and in strengthening the ties of the party and government with the people and in enhancing the unity among the people throughout China.

The meeting was presided over by CPPCC Vice-Chairman Wang Renzhong.

### Leaders Attend Closing Session

OW2903170290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1312 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] closed at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

The session called on CPPCC organizations at all levels to closely rally around the CPC, heighten spirit, increase confidence, and work hard with one heart and one mind to make still more contributions to the great undertakings of rejuvenating the Chinese nation, reunifying the motherland, and maintaining world peace.

Seated at the front row on the rostrum were chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Li Xiannian; Vice Chairmen Wang Renzhong, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Yang Jingren, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Zhou Peiyuan, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Liu Jingji, Wang Enmao, Qian Xuesen, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Sun Xiaocun, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ismail Amat, and Hou Jingru; as well as acting Secretary General Song Demin.

Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Li Tieying, Qin Jiwei, Ding Guangen, Song Renqiong, Liu Huaqing, and Yang Baibing were present at the closing of the session to extend congratulations on the successful conclusion of the session. They also were seated on the rostrum.

Presided over by Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong, the session elected Hong Xuezhi a new vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and elected Yang Zhilin, Song Demin, Tang Aoqing, and Tan Weixu new members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee.

The session adopted a political resolution of the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, a resolution on the work report of the Standing Committee, and a resolution on the report on the proposals put forward during the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee.

Chairman Li Xiannian spoke at the closing. [passage omitted paraphrasing Li's speech; full text to be processed separately]

Among the leaders also present at the closing to offer congratulations were Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Jingfu, Lu Dingyi, Chen Pixian, Chen Xilian, Hu Qiaomu, Duan Junyi, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua, Kang Shien, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Seypidin Aizezi, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Hanbin, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Zou Jiahua, Li Guixian, Chen Junsheng, Ren Jianxin, and Liu Fuzhi.

After the closing, Chairman Li Xiannian and other vice chairmen met with new members of the CPPCC National Committee at the Great Hall of the People.

#### **Committee Work Report Approved**

OW2903154490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1038 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 29 March (XINHUA)—Resolution of the Third Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee Regarding the Work Report of its Standing Committee.

(Adopted by the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee on 29 March 1990)

The Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee accepts the work report by Vice Chairman Qian Weichang on behalf of the Standing Committee. The session holds that, in the past year, the CPPCC National Committee has devoted great efforts and achieved marked success in supporting the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to suppress the turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion; in performing its functions of political consultation and democratic supervision; in safeguarding national and social stability; in promoting improvement of the economic environment, rectification of the economic order and deepening reforms; and in promoting the building of a materially, ideologically and culturally advanced society. The session expresses satisfaction with the work report of the Standing Committee, and at the same time has put forward suggestions to improve inspection and other work of the members.

The session holds that the suggestions on the tasks hereafter made by the Standing Committee are feasible, and effective measures must be taken to implement them so that the function of people's political consultation can be better exercised.

#### **Hong Elected Vice Chairman**

OW2903100190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0908 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Hong Xuezhi, one of China's 17 generals, was elected vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) here today.

A native of Jinzhai County, Anhui Province, Hong joined the Chinese Red Army in 1929 at the age of 16 and was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party the same year. Later, he took charge of political affairs in the Red Army, serving successively at various posts, ranging from company political instructor to director of the Political Department at the army level.

After the world-renowned 25,000-li (12,500-km) Long March, Hong Xuezhi was sent to study in an university of the Red Army in Yanan, then the base of the Red Army. Later, he served as commander of the Yanfu

Regional Military Command in northern Jiangsu Province, and chief of staff and assistant commander of a division in the New Fourth Army.

After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1937-1945), Hong took part in the war of liberation (1945-1949) and rendered meritorious service at the posts of assistant commander and commander of regional military commands, column commander and army commander.

Hong Xuezhi, 1.85 meters in height, won his fame in military logistics work while assisting Marshal Peng Dehuai in the War To Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea (1950-1953). As an assistant commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, he ensured supplies of military materials despite wanton and indiscriminate bombing by the U.S. Army.

In June 1986, when Hong visited the United States as head of a Chinese military delegation, Hong told his American counterparts that he had learned to do logistics work amid bombing by the U.S. Army in Korea.

In 1955, Hong was conferred the rank of general and became director of the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and served at this post till 1960.

After the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76), Hong resumed the post of the director of the PLA's General Logistics Department. At this post, he greatly improved the Army's logistics work in a short period of time. He also served as a deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and a member of the commission.

He was an alternate member to the Eighth CPC Central Committee, member of the 11th and 12th CPC Central Committees and member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission. He was also a deputy to the First, Fifth, and Seventh National People's Congresses and member of the First, Second, and Third National Defense Councils. He was re-conferred the rank of general in 1988. He is now a member of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China.

After he was elected vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, Hong Xuezhi said he will learn from personages from all walks of life, earnestly implement the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Multi-party Cooperation Under the CPC Leadership, and try his best to work together with members of non-Communist parties and persons without party affiliation.

Hong loves "Huangmei", a local opera of Anhui Province, and TV sports programs. His wife, Zhang Wen, is also a Red Army veteran, who joined the revolution in 1933.



**Four 'Celebrities' Elected***OW2903075290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0727 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Four celebrities were elected to the Standing Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) at the closing meeting of its Third Session here today.

The newly elected are Yang Zhilin, former chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee; Song Demin, deputy secretary-general of the CPPCC National Committee; Tang Aoqing, vice-chairman of China Association for Science and Technology; and Tan Weixu, vice-chairman of the Inspection Committee under the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang. Yang and Song are communists.

Yang Zhilin, 79, engaged in underground armed struggle when he was young and was political commissar of a guerrilla group of the Eighth Route Army. After the founding of New China in 1949, he served as acting chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial People's Government, vice-chairman of Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional People's Government and first secretary of the Qinghai Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Song Demin, in his 60s, had been teaching in universities since 1950s until 1978 when he was shifted to the CPPCC National Committee. He is now also acting secretary-general of the CPPCC National Committee.

Tang Aoqing, a member of the China Democratic League, graduated from Southwest Union University and got his PhD in Columbia University of U.S.A. At 75, he is now academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and honorary president of northeast China's Jilin University.

79-year-old Tan is a well-known figure. In his early years he was a secretary in the Kuomintang's military and political department and an advisor bearing the rank of major general. After he revolted and crossed over to the Communist Party in Xinjiang in 1949, he served as deputy secretary-general of the Northwest Military and Administrative Council and vice-governor of Shaanxi Province.

**Over 1,700 Proposals Received***OW2903181390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1206 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) received 1,725 proposals from its members by the deadline on March 24 for submitting proposals to its current session.

According to a report by its Proposal Handling Committee, which was examined and adopted here today, the

proposals reflect CPPCC National Committee members' concern about and eagerness in participating in state and political affairs.

A large number of the proposals are focused on efforts to stabilize China's situation, readjust its economic order and deepen various reforms, the report says.

Other major concerns of the members, as reflected in their proposals, include economic development, education, cultural affairs, the campaign against corruption, and the building of a clean and honest government and of socialist culture and ethics.

Most of the proposals deal with the overall situation of national construction and contain both scientific analyses of problems and feasible ways to address them.

In the spirit of promoting socialist democracy, the report says, the Proposal Handling Committee examined all the proposals, with 1,655 of them filed on the agenda.

The report also notes that all of the proposals will be further handled by 147 institutions, including ministries and departments under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council, people's governments of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, the General Office of the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and related mass organizations.

**Parties Asked Not To Criticize***HK3003033590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 30 Mar 90 p 11*

[By Fan Cheuk-wan in Beijing]

[Text] The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) ended its two-week annual session yesterday with the election of General Hong Xuezhi as a new vice-chairman of the consultative body.

The closing meeting adopted a political resolution which praised "the achievements" of the State Council, China's cabinet, in the past year under the leadership of the Communist Party.

It gave its full support to Premier Li Peng's Government Work Report.

In his address to the closing meeting CPPCC chairman Mr Li Xiannian said: "Facts have shown that the collective leadership of the party central committee, with Jiang Zemin as general-secretary adheres to Marxism and is the reliable core of leadership for the people of all nationalities."

Gen Hong was elected vice-chairman in the meeting to fill the vacancy left by Mr Yan Mingfu, head of Communist Party's United Front Work Department, who resigned all his posts in the CPPCC just before the annual session began two weeks ago.

Analysts saw this as the major step for Gen Hong, 77, a Long March veteran, to gradually give up his military career.

Gen Hong was said to have been sympathetic towards the pro-democracy movement of last spring.

After the military crackdown in early June, when the party's Central Military Commission [CMC] was reorganised he was removed from his post as vice secretary-general of the CMC, although he remained a member of the top military leadership.

The powerless political consultative body is well known as a shelter for non-Communist democratic parties and retired Communist Party and government officials.

It is used to show multiparty co-operation under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The political resolution cheered the draft Basic Law covering Hong Kong's future for its: "far-reaching historical and international significance".

It called all its members to "closely and wholeheartedly rally around the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party."

In his address Mr Li Xiannian acknowledged the country was facing difficulties ahead.

He said members should be aware "of the existing and temporary economic difficulties, and certain factors leading to instability".

He attributed the difficulties as left over from past years and caused by pressures applied by some "reactionary forces abroad."

However, Mr Li scored the difficulties and pressures as "nothing to be afraid of. The Chinese people have more than once encountered such difficulties and pressures, but never yielded to, or were overpowered by them.

"We won victories one after another by overcoming difficulties and pressure."

However, he appealed the leadership to work hard to win back people's support.

"We must do well what is supported by the people, and correct what the people are dissatisfied with. We must firmly get rid of all kinds of corruption which is hated by the masses and the cadres."

The session concluded in a dull and restrained atmosphere as a result of members' self-discipline and self-censorship for the sake of "political stability".

THE HONGKONG STANDARD learned that the Communist Party Central had asked the eight non-Communist democratic parties and other functional

sectors within the CPPCC to avoid making harsh criticisms or challenges against the government at the session in order to guarantee a "harmonious and stable" atmosphere.

Chinese sources said the democratic parties held internal meetings on the eve of the CPPCC session urging their members to uphold the principle of "giving supreme priority to the stability of the country".

Sources said the Communist Party was anxious that any critical remarks voiced at the session might spark off a new round of social unrest or upset the fragile political stability after the June 4 massacre.

A number of maverick CPPCC members applied for sick leave from the session, including prominent Chinese economist Qian Jiaju, theorist Mr Liu Zaifu and former director of the Hong Kong-based pro-Beijing WEN WEI PO newspaper Mr Lee Tze-chung.

Outspoken Hong Kong member Mr Tsui Szeoman, publisher of the China watching MIRROR magazine, was denied the chance to deliver a public speech at the session.

CPPCC members admitted that the atmosphere was more boring and restrained than last year.

They showed little enthusiasm for speaking out and the floor responses during the public speeches were much poorer.

After yesterday's close Mr Tsui Sze-man quietly walked out of the Great Hall of the People refusing to answer question.

"I've already talked too much and I don't want to say anything more," Mr Tsui said.

When asked to comment on the atmosphere of the CPPCC session, he said the question was too sensitive for him to answer.

"I'll speak up when I am back in Hong Kong," he said.

Mr Cheng Hua, vice-director of the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA New Agency and a Hong-Kong member of the CPPCC, described the atmosphere as "democratic and relaxed".

Reviewing this year's session, liberal CPPCC member Mr Liu Shengzhong, vice-chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said most of the members had showed restraint in airing their views.

"With the heavy stress on the importance of stability, very few critical and harsh opinions were voiced."

Other Hong Kong deputies also described the atmosphere of this year's CPPCC as cautious, less open and less critical.

**Delegates Air Cautious Views**

HK3003033790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 90 p 12

[By Chris Yeung and Seth Faison in Beijing]

[Text] Local delegates to China's united front body, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], reacted cautiously to the plenary session which ended yesterday.

Although strong calls for stability to repair the damage in the aftermath of the June 4 crackdown prevail, some admitted the remedies by the Government might not be effective.

A vocal and long-serving critic, Mr Xu Simin, who was not allowed to deliver his address at full meetings, conceded "it might not be reasonable to allow me to speak in every plenary session", in face of the limited time.

"I don't think there is anything fair. Neither do I think that the voice of democracy has been suppressed," he said.

Mr Xu, nick-named "Big Cannon Xu," was known for his fierce criticism of the wrong-doings of the Communist Party.

His lengthy address at the just-ended plenum was only allowed to be circulated among delegates.

Another Hong Kong delegate, Mr Lau Nai-keung, said: "I think Mr Xu's speech was not widely publicised because the Chinese authorities feared that public sentiments would be further irritated.

"The tone of his speech might have exceeded what they could tolerate. As everybody on the mainland now hopes that there will be stability, we can't say the suppression of what they called the counter-revolutionary rebellion is not a success.

"We have to study the report as a whole, but not simply on certain sections."

Mr Lau, a businessman and former chairman of the liberal group, Meeting Point, added: "China is undergoing major changes. I can't tell what will happen this year. They have indicated the problem but it's another matter of whether they can solve it.

"To many Hong Kong people, some measures, such as the Learning from Lei Feng campaign, might not work," he said.

Although mainland delegates were more cautious and harsh criticisms had been avoided, he said the plenum was better than he had expected.

The CPPCC session concluded earlier in the day with a perfunctory round of applause for the Government it is meant to supervise.

A resolution was adopted urging the Government to heed suggestions and proposals—of which there were 1,725—from delegates of the 2,000-odd member conference.

In the past, the CPPCC has had limited influence, with the Government generally accepting and then forgetting about such proposals.

The stifled political atmosphere this year is expected to restrict the advisory body, convened roughly at the same time as the National People's Congress, even more than usual.

The proposals received by a handling committee were described by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY as focusing on efforts to stabilize China's situation, readjust its economic order and deepen various reforms.

Of the total, 1655 were filed on the CPPCC agenda, but it was not reported what happened to the remaining proposals.

The conference elected a new vice-chairman, General Hong Xuezhi, in a move analysts interpreted as a sign that he may be relieved of any influence he retains on the powerful Central Military Commission

**Qiao Shi Inspects Liaoning Province 23-28 March**

SK3003125290 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] During an inspection tour to our province, Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, stressed that stability is a current overriding task and that the purpose of stability is to push national development and economic construction forward. Therefore, it is necessary to uphold the four cardinal principles, reform and opening up.

From 23 to 28 March, Comrade Qiao Shi came to our province to inspect our work. He heard work reports given by Quan Shuren, secretary of the Liaoning provincial CPC committee; Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region; Dai Suli, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Julu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Gao Zi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Wen Shizhen, vice provincial governor; and Zhang Guoguang, secretary of the Shenyang City party committee; and successively went to Shenyang, Anshan, Yingkou, Liaoyang, and Fushun Cities to conduct investigations and study in some large state enterprises, including the Shenyang Transformer Plant, the Shenyang Aircraft Manufacturing Company, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the (? Yingkou Chemical Fiber Plant), the Liaoyang Petroleum Chemical Fiber Company, the west opencut mine of Fushun Coal Mining Administration, and the No. 2 Fushun Petroleum Plant. He also visited specialized vegetable



growers in (Gaiwang) town of Haicheng city and the (Jiulu) farm-produce market in Shenyang city to hold cordial talks with grass-roots cadres.

Comrade Qiao Shi visited an exhibition on invigorating Liaoning and the Lei Feng Memorial Hall in Fushun. He also climbed up the Liaoning radio and television tower with great zeal to have a bird's-eye view of Shenyang city. Comrade Qiao Shi said: Maintaining stability is a very important issue. The whole party should pay attention to this issue and all quarters should do things in favor of stability. The basis of political stability is economic stability. Without economic stability, there would not be political stability. Therefore, we must resolutely attend to the drive of improvement and rectification and strive by all possible means to overcome difficulties. At the same time, we should also maintain the stability and continuity of policies and enable economic construction to have a definite growth speed. At present, our country has witnessed basic social stability. One of the important reasons for this is that we have adhered to the principle of reform and opening up since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and have rapidly developed economic construction. Over the past 11 years, we have made amazing achievements in reform and opening up. This is a manifestation of the advantages of the socialist system. Upon entering the nineties, we should make continued efforts on this basis, and should make further strides forward. As long as we comprehensively implement the party's basic line, uphold the four cardinal principles, and persist in reform and opening up we will be able to overcome the temporary difficulties and attain the goal of realizing a 100-percent increase during the nineties.

On the morning of 25 March, Comrade Qiao Shi came to a police station on Jiefang Road in Tiedong District of Anshan City to visit grass-roots public security cadres and policemen who have been working on the public security forefront all the year round, and through them, to convey his cordial regards to comrades on the public security front and to the armed police force throughout the province. Comrade Qiao Shi said: This year's conference on political science and law has just been held. We hope that all of you will conscientiously implement the spirit of this conference, attend to comprehensive improvement in social order, rely on the leadership of the party and the government and on the broad masses of people, make public your work procedures, and receive supervision from the masses. The practices of pooling the efforts of the masses to prevent and tackle public security problems, administering the police strictly, and maintaining close ties between the police and the people are our advantages. We must not lose these advantages. At present, the public security front has some practical difficulties. We hope that all of you will make vigorous efforts to overcome them and do a good job in maintaining social stability.

Touching on party building, Comrade Qiao Shi stressed: Our party has struggle for a long time in an effort to help the masses of people to liberate politically, to develop

social productive forces and to enable the living standards of the people to improve unceasingly. To fulfill these tasks, we must make our party maintain close ties with the masses. At present, some passive corrupt phenomena have produced very bad influence. For example, the practice of wining and dining is not only a specific problem of wasting money but is also a political problem seriously cutting oneself off from the masses. To grasp unhealthy trends, we must grasp them with long-term efforts and must not just do it for a short time. During the course of improvement, rectification, reform, opening up, and the development of economic construction, party leadership and party building must be further strengthened. In this respect, we have much to do. We must form good habits and a good order and must persist in them for a long time. As long as we build the party in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and Comrade Xiaoping's ideology, we will be in an invincible position regardless of any changes in the world.

#### Li Ruihuan Meets Officials of Overseas Papers

OW3003123590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1212 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, a Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party's Political Bureau, met Mr. Francois Leung, editor-in-chief of EUROPE NEWS, France, and Mr. I-Der Jeng, editor-in-chief of THE CHINA PRESS, New York, here this afternoon.

Li had friendly talks with his guests.

Mr. Leung and Mr. Jeng are here to cover the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress and the Third Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

#### People Reluctant To Talk, Students 'Bored'

HK3003021590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 30 Mar 90 p 11

[Text] When Chinese Premier Li Peng told Hong Kong reporters to interview ordinary people, instead of himself, for their opinions and feelings on the June 4 incidents, he failed to realise it could still stir emotions.

Discussion of the June 4 incident is taboo in Beijing.

When THE HONGKONG STANDARD approached people for their comments, most were reluctant to talk.

"Frankly speaking, it's a sensitive issue that I think nobody would like to mention any more," said an intellectual.

But when told it was Premier Li's idea, he burst into laughter and said: "You better interview the premier. I really do not have any views on this issue."

Although most people will not discuss the issue with a stranger, they are likely to talk if you are regarded as a friend.

"After the turmoil, we were left with no other choice but to wait," said a teacher.

"Chinese people have a very high degree of tolerance. We seldom mind leading a plain and harsh life in China and in fact we did move towards a more comfortable and wealthy life thanks to the reforms of the past 10 years," he said.

"But for us, the most disastrous thing is we have to live under an incapable government which has broken the hearts of many people."

Due to frequent contact with foreigners, taxi drivers are generally regarded as the most liberal and open-minded people in the Chinese capital.

However, since the crackdown, many taxi drivers have become "self-disciplined" and even a casual conversation is handled carefully.

"We don't want to have any casual discussions with each other any more. At present any conversation would naturally lead to criticism of the government and our grievances would spring up," a taxi driver said.

He said the situation was similar to that during the Cultural Revolution and any "slip of the tongue" was dangerous.

"In order to avoid the careless whisper, we seldom talk to each other and spend much of the time playing cards and reading.

"But the government has now banned gambling in the campaign to eradicate the six evils, so we're forced to play chess instead."

The mood on school campuses is one of sheer boredom.

A student source said the June 4 incident and its aftermath had crushed students' enthusiasm for studies and their concerns over the country's development.

"June 4 itself is a joke," said a student.

"We've sacrificed ourselves for nothing while it has helped the rapid reform in East Europe."

He said the students had lost interest in political events.

"Many students have refused to read state-run newspapers or listen to the official radio or watch TV, which we believe are channels for propaganda only.

"Although students closely monitor broadcasts by the BBC or VOA, I don't see any sign that they would turn their responses into action.

"Please tell the premier that we have no way out in our future and we could not forget the incident," he joked.

### 'Evil Trend' of 'Worshipping' West Criticized

OW2903111690 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0530 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Article by (Wei Wei): On an Innocent Comproatriot Murdered in New York]

[Text] After I read an article by (Li Zengguo) on the murder of an innocent ethnic Chinese student in New York in the 25 March issue of RENMIN RIBAO, it took me a long time to calm down.

According to the RENMIN RIBAO article, sometime after 9 PM on 15 March, Henry Lau, a 31-year-old ethnic Chinese from Guangdong and a student of a city college in New York, was travelling home by subway after work in a shoe store. While riding on the subway, he accidentally cast a sidelong glance at a middle-aged man sitting opposite him. The man became incensed and shouted at him: Why are you staring at me? Henry Lau swallowed the insult and explained the misunderstanding over and over, but he could not pacify the man's anger. The man suddenly pulled out a knife and madly stabbed Henry Lau four times in the chest. One of the injuries was to his heart, and resulted in Henry Lau's death later in a hospital. According to a police report, some 40 passengers were in the car at the time of the stabbing, but no one had the courage to help Henry Lau. After the car stopped at a station, the man walked away as if nothing had happened. He is still at large.

I felt very uncomfortable after reading the article. For a moment I did not even know whether I felt pain, sadness, anger, or hatred. According to the article, the murder has aroused great shock and indignation among the ethnic Chinese in the United States. I am shocked and angry too, because I am Chinese. A lot of things can happen in this vast world. I have heard about killings in revenge, killings by estranged lovers, rape-murders, and assassinations, but until now I had never heard of anyone being killed merely because he looked at others.

In the eyes of some people the United States is the most democratic and civilized country with the best legal system. How could the killing happen in front of so many witnesses? How could the killer remain at large for so long? After all the anger, I have thought about a lot of things. In the old China period, the status of Chinese people in foreign countries was very low. Intellectuals of the older generation have told me repeatedly that they suffered a great deal of humiliation abroad, and still cannot forget it after several decades.

Since the founding of New China, the situation has greatly changed. Chinese people are respected everywhere abroad. We have indeed stood up, and the Overseas Chinese compatriots especially have become proud and happy. In the last few years, however, serious mistakes in propaganda and education have made our people despise and smear themselves. In addition, the advocates for total Westernization have been cooking up

a lot of nonsense. As a result, an evil trend of worshipping and having blind faith in foreign things has greatly hurt New China's image, and blurred the sight of some young people. For example, studying abroad was at first a normal thing; however, when an exodus developed later, it was a quite blind mass action. Because too many people are going abroad, many of them who cannot get admissions to good schools end up in third- or fourth-rate schools which are no match for China's universities. Why, then, bother with the long travel?

However, you hardly can convince and awaken those people, because they have long regarded capitalist countries as a paradise and even have dreamed about them. The United States and other capitalist countries are not a paradise for all, however, and Henry Lau's tragic end is good proof of this.

#### **Tourist Administration Reports Visitor Increase**

*OW2903191590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1511 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—China's travel agencies hosted 35,900 foreign tourists in February, some 1.4 percent more than in the same month last year, XINHUA learned from the National Tourism Administration here today.

This represented for the first time a turn from decline to growth since last June.

The administration also reported that tourists of all categories entering China in February numbered 1.68 million, 33.4 percent less than the same month last year.

Tourists from Japan were the biggest number, followed by those from the United States, the Soviet Union, the Philippines and Britain.

### **Military**

#### **Yang Baibing Warns Against Infiltration**

*HK3003022790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 90 p 12*

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] A People's Liberation Army (PLA) chief, General Yang Baibing, has warned that domestic and international hostile forces have begun targeting the military force for infiltration and inciting defection inside barracks, after the June 4 suppression.

The secretary-general of the Central Military Commission said one of their main targets was to erode the forces by decadent and reactionary ideology and culture.

"If the Army does not hold in grip the high-standard ideological work and to purify the cultural environment of the military barracks, the healthy growth of cadres and warriors would be affected and there might not be a stable and politically-qualified army," he said.

The address of General Yang to the PLA delegates at the National People's Congress during a highly-restrictive discussion was contained in a bulletin distributed to delegates.

He said the "counter-revolutionary rebellion" last summer has greatly exposed the severe consequences of the laxity over ideological work.

"If the proletariat did not occupy the ideological stronghold, the bourgeois class will take over. If so, there will be the danger of the downfall of the party and the country."

General Yang claimed ideological infiltration by international hostile forces as one of their major tactics in seeking "a peaceful revolution."

He also alerted the rank and file over the impact of the tidal wave of anti-Marxist thoughts worldwide.

As the country embarks on the open policy, it would be faced with erosion by decadent thinking and culture. General Yang said.

He maintained certain publications, films and videos which may be circulated in the society have to be banned within the Army.

"If the Army strengthens its own political training, it will not only enhance its fighting ability but can influence and lead the society," he said.

"We should strengthen the all-round development of the Army in the areas of politics, ideology, organisation, vocational work and style."

General Yang also called for the deepening of the "learning from Lei Feng" campaign in the Army. He urged leaders at different levels to take the lead in putting the spirit of Lei Feng into practice.

#### **JIEFANGJUN BAO on Army Political Work**

**2 Mar**

*HK1903020590 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 2 Mar 90 p 2*

[Article by Xu Xin (1776 0207): "Make Strenuous Efforts To Enhance Political Construction of the General Staff Headquarters and Ensure That the Army Will Always Be Up to Standard Politically"]

[Text] The All-Army Political Work Conference is an important meeting to implement the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Enlarged Session of Central Military Commission and to guide army building. Focusing on making great efforts to enhance political construction and ensuring that the Army will always be up to standard politically, the "summary" of the conference grasped the fundamental question concerning current army building, which conforms to the reality of the whole Army as well as the General Staff Headquarters. Under leadership of



the Central Military Commission and party committee of the General Staff Headquarters, we must profoundly understand and resolutely implement the "summary," do a good job of political construction of the General Staff Headquarters, ensure that the Army will always be up to standard politically, and assure the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission.

**1. The principle of the party's absolute leadership over the Army should run through the guidance of military work.** Enhancing political construction, especially ensuring the party's absolute leadership over the Army, should be regarded as the common responsibility of all officers and men of the General Staff Headquarters, leading cadres at all levels in particular, rather than merely the duty of the political departments. The principle of the party's absolute leadership over the Army should be implemented in the political construction of the General Staff Headquarters, in the guidance of military professional work, and in all fields of military work. In other words, on the one hand, military work cannot deviate from the political orientation of the party's political line and class interests; and on the other hand, a good job done in professional work cannot be in deviation from the guidance of ideological line and the principles of military work laid down by the party. Every comrade of the General Staff Headquarters must proceed from the actual reality of his work and seriously think about how to ensure the party's absolute leadership over the Army and how to ensure that the Army will always be up to standard politically. Only by doing so can we ensure that the General Staff Headquarters will always be up to standard politically.

**2. Strengthening the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and improving the theoretical qualities of leading cadres should be regarded as a strategic measure for enhancing the political construction of the General Staff Headquarters.** Political construction is an extremely pressing task of great immediate significance. The CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission recently stressed on many occasions the necessity of seriously studying the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and especially studying Marxist philosophy and mastering the scientific world outlook and methodology within the party and, above all, among senior party cadres. Theoretical study should be regarded as a major political task and properly fulfilled. We must pay special attention to the theoretical study of cadres at all levels, particularly those at and above the regiment level, and attain the following political and theoretical qualities: Have firm political belief, adhere to the correct political principle, and stand firm at all times and under any circumstance; acquire a scientific world outlook and be capable of applying the basic tenets of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to observe social phenomena and comprehensively and historically judge problems in light of their development; be capable of thinking and making policy decisions and applying Marxist philosophical principles to answer and solve the major ideological and theoretical problems within the Army; and deepen understanding,

overcome one-sidedness, and enhance the principle, systematicness, foresight, and creativity of work through the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

**3. Further strengthen building of the party and leading bodies at all levels and offer organizational guarantees for the General Staff Headquarters to always be up to standard politically.** Enhancing political construction of party organizations within the Army is a reliable guarantee for realizing the party's absolute leadership over the Army. To do party building of the General Staff Headquarters well, it is necessary first to pay attention to the building of leading bodies at all levels. As the central link of the party in the Army's organizational system, the party committees at all levels should ensure command of the CPC Central Committee and Central Military Commission over the Army; and as the core of the Army's unified leadership and unity, they should ensure a correct political orientation. As the basis of the party in the Army's organizational system, the party branches at the grass-roots levels should give full play to their role as fighting bastions, strengthen the ties between the party and the masses, and ensure that the officers and men are dedicated heart and soul to the cause of the party. At present, it is necessary to seek unity of thinking among all party members with the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Enlarged Session of the Central Military Commission and further increase party spirit so that every party member will bear in mind the party's program, be loyal to the party's cause, observe party discipline, and be capable of withstanding all political tests. It is necessary to enforce the party's organizational life. It is necessary to understand and strengthen the building of a clean administration from a high political plane and pay close attention to the implementation of various stipulations and measures for running a clean administration. The building of leading bodies at all levels should be enhanced in light of the following requirements: "Study, unity, honesty, and realistic approach." Leading bodies should be organized and cadres selected strictly in light of the principle of ability and political integrity. In this regard, political integrity, namely, being more revolutionary, should always be put in the first place.

**4. Enhance the building of the grass-roots units and strengthen the foundation of the Army.** While enhancing the grass-roots units, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following: First, regard investigating and analyzing the ideological trends of officers and men as regular and basic work; take note of the timing, which can easily give rise to ideological problems; adopt positive measures; and do work in advance to provide against possible trouble. Second, carry out education in enhancing socialist belief and fighting corruption, upgrade the moral level of officers and men through positive persuasion, foster the spirit of revolutionary heroism and hard struggle, and increase the capacity to distinguish right from wrong. Third, launch a drive to learn from Lei Feng, change people's spiritual outlook, and promote work of the grass-roots units. Fourth,

enhance education in organizational discipline. Foster the organizational discipline sense of obeying orders in all actions, increase the sense of servicemen, strictly abide by all rules and regulations, and lay a solid ideological foundation for regularization building.

**5. Step up study of ideological work and improve the methods and style of work.** As the General Staff Headquarters has various special departments, the distribution of its personnel is rather intricate, and the units are highly decentralized, it should carry out political work in light of its own characteristics. Leading cadres at all levels should set an example in going deep into the realities of life, vigorously conduct investigations, classify and profoundly study the different features of the subordinate units, and creatively implement the spirit of the "summary." It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of political work; be determined to improve the method and style of work; and solve the problems of practicing fraud, being divorced from the masses, and doing work perfunctorily. Persist in seeking truth from facts and the mass line, and focus attention on answering and solving the problems of mass concern, finding out the real situation, and submitting accurate reports. To sum up, we must be good at conducting political work in the vivid practice of mass life, making policy decisions based on thorough investigations, and doing work wholeheartedly for the people.

8 Mar

HK2803013190 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 8 Mar 90 p 2

[Article by Li Xuge (2621 2485 7041): "Implement 'Summary' Closely in Light of Realities, Make Sure That Our Troops Manage To Withstand the 'Three Tests'"]

[Text] The Meeting on Political Work for the Army is a historic meeting, very important, very timely. This meeting makes clear the principle of political work for the Army under the new situation, and points out the future direction for building the Army. The 10 issues raised by the "summary" of the meeting are very important. The first issue is principle, which explicitly proposes that the basic duty to perform now and in a certain period to come is strengthening political construction and ensuring that our troops are always qualified politically; it is of great significance.

**I. It Is a Common Duty for Cadres of Various Kinds and at Various Levels To Seriously Implement the "Summary," Making Sure That Troops of the Second Artillery Corps Are Always Qualified Politically**

The "summary" of this Meeting on Political Work for the Army is the basic reference for strengthening political construction within the Army under the new situation. To implement the "summary" and solve the problem of enabling the troops to be always qualified politically, is the first task in Army building, and is of importance to the overall situation of such building. The CPC committees and leadership at various levels must

attach great importance to the "summary." They must seriously study, understand, and grasp the spiritual essence of it, earnestly handle this top priority matter. Not only must the political cadres grasp it, but military, logistic and technological cadres must grasp it also; not only must leaders and organs at various levels grasp it, but grass-roots units must grasp it also. In particular, the military commanders at or above the regimental level must have a sober understanding of it, and with the spirit of being highly responsible, work with the political commissars in grasping political construction within the Army, ensuring that the Army is always qualified politically. Political work is our Army's lifeline. Only when political work is vigorously stepped up and improved, can we ensure a correct orientation for the Army's modernization construction, the party's absolute command over the Army and the Army's proletarian nature; and arouse the eagerness and creativity of the great masses of commanders and fighters. We must promote the tradition of coordination and concerted efforts in doing well political work together among military and political cadres, and foster within the Second Artillery Corps the good habit whereby everyone is concerned about political construction within the Army and does ideological and political work.

**II. To Implement the "Summary," It Must Be Closely Integrated With Realities**

To consider realities and grasp implementation, a very important thing to do at this moment is to watch the development of the situation at home and abroad. The struggle for stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in late spring of last year was a vivid lesson of class struggle, which educated the party members, the people, and the great masses of cadres and fighters, and upgraded their political awareness. At present, we must employ the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to seriously study the international macroclimate and the internal microclimate; perceive the basic trend of world development, essence, and mainstream; understand the impacts of major international and internal events on army building. By so doing, we can always keep a sober mind during complicated struggles, and sit steadily on the fishing boat despite sudden wind and waves.

To consider realities and grasp implementation, we must pay attention to the special features of the Second Artillery Corps. When we implement the "summary," it means that by strengthening the basic education on holding party leadership, socialism, communism, patriotism, enable the Army to establish firmly the concept of the party's absolute command over the Army, to resolutely listen to the order of the party Central Committee and Central Military Commission, and to strictly forbid randomness. The units of the Second Artillery Corps are mostly stationed in valleys, where conditions are harsh. We must stress the tradition of plain living and hard work, and the spirit of selfless dedication; we must encourage the great masses of officers and soldiers to strengthen the mind of revolutionary undertaking and

the sense of responsibility, and to maintain vigorous will to fight. At the same time, we must integrate learning from Lei Feng with the "three love" of "loving the Second Artillery Corps, loving the position, and loving one's duty," fostering the spirit of Lei Feng, and enhancing army building.

To consider reality and grasp implementation, political departments and political cadres shoulder important duties. Political organs at various levels must have keen insight, grasp the trend of thought of cadres and fighters, work hard to grasp profession building, and improve efficiency in handling things; they must go to reality, carry out surveys and research, and help grass-roots units to do practical things, fully playing the role of political organ as the command post on ideological front. Political cadres must diligently learn Marxism, Mao Zedong Thought, and the party's line, principles, and policies; settle their mind on political work and love political work; familiarize themselves with their own profession; set an example for people to follow; and play the exemplary role of taking the lead.

### **III. To Implement the "Summary," the Leading Cadres Must Pass the "Three Tests"**

To step up political construction, withstand the "three tests," and ensure that the troops are always qualified politically, the key is to fortify leadership groups and construction of cadre contingency. When we select cadres and appoint cadres, we must insist on the principle of morality plus ability, putting political standard in the first place, and ensuring that guns are always grasped in the hands of those who are politically reliable.

To pass the political test. At present, the general tendency of international situation is developing from tension into relaxation, but the world is not peaceful. The international hostile forces are stepping up the strategy of "peaceful evolution" against our country. We must see soberly that the struggle between penetration and anti-penetration, between subversion and anti-subversion, and between "peaceful evolution" and anti-"peaceful evolution," is long-term, acute, and complicated. Inside the country, class struggle still exists in certain spheres, and the struggle for upholding the four cardinal principles against bourgeois liberalization will also be a long-term one. We must keep a sober mind, and at any time, in any situation, regardless of whatever storms, have faith in the leadership of the CPC, Marxism, Mao Zedong Thought, and insist on going the socialist way.

To pass the economic test. In the new situation, leading cadres at various levels must withstand the test of money and materials. They must not be greedy for unjust wealth, and lose their lofty aspirations, but be just and clean, and be free from contamination, preserving their original revolutionary character.

To pass the test of a vigorous life. Reform and opening up have promoted economic development in our country, but the corrupt influence of bourgeois ideology, culture, and life style has increased. Cadres at various levels, and in particular the leading cadres must set strict demands for themselves, seriously transform world view, strengthen accomplishment in mind and morals, consciously develop our party's and Army's tradition of plain living and hard work, and, like Lei Feng, set high standard for work but low standard in living, resisting the corrosive influence of the corrupt thought of capitalism with actual actions.



### East Region

#### **Jiang Chunyun Visits Shandong Mobilization Rally**

SK2903133890 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese  
3 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] A grand mobilization rally on "learning from the advanced, stressing sacrifice, and establishing new practices" was held by Shandong Province and Jinan City at the auditorium of the Nanjiao Guesthouse club in Jinan on the morning of 2 March.

Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial committee for building spiritual civilization, delivered a speech at the rally. He said: In the new situation of reform and opening up, it is the call of this era, the need of the people, and the necessity of history for us to advocate and establish the spirit of Lei Feng again, and to carry out large-scale activities to learn from Lei Feng, the iron man Wang, Jiao Yulu, and Lai Ning. It has important immediate significance and far-reaching historic significance, judging from the perspective of building the socialist spiritual civilization and training better educated and well-disciplined new people with lofty ideals and moral characters, or from the perspective of state and social stability and the endeavor of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform.

In his speech, Ma Zhongchen stated five requirements for the activities of learning from Lei Feng, the iron man Wang, Jiao Yulu, and Lai Ning:

First, we should learn from their firm belief characterized by their harboring of communist ideals and loyalty to the party and socialism. We should unswervingly follow the party to take the socialist road under the complicated circumstances of changes in the international situation.

Second, we should learn from their notable characters signified by exerting themselves to the utmost and making selfless sacrifice for the people's cause; we should further enhance our sense of serving the people wholeheartedly; and we should take the initiative to be servants of the people.

Third, we should learn from their pioneering spirit characterized by plain living, self-reliance, and hard struggle; fear no difficulties; and actively make progress in the practice of reform and construction.

Fourth, we should learn from their noble morality characterized by a warmhearted attitude toward comrades and paying more attention to others than to themselves, and we should restore the socialist new moral practices throughout society.

Fifth, we should learn from their noble idea of working diligently without complaints and without seeking fame and profits at their ordinary work posts; honestly perform our responsibilities; and carry out our own work in a down-to-earth manner. [passage omitted]

Miao Fenglin, Standing Committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial party committee, presided over the rally. Attending were leading comrades of the province, the provincial Military District, and Jinan City, including Jiang Chunyun, Ma Zhongchen, Zhao Zhihao, Li Zhen, Li Chunting, He Guoqiang, Ma Zhongcai, Lin Ping, and Song Fatang.

Also attending were members of the provincial committee for building the spiritual civilization, responsible comrades of pertinent departments directly under the province and Jinan City, representatives from the provincial Military District and the provincial Armed Police force, office cadres, workers, peasants, and young students, totaling more than 600 people.

### Central-South Region

#### **Guangdong Executes Six Abductors of Women**

HK3003005490 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] This morning, the Guangzhou City Intermediate People's Court sentenced the following six criminals: (Li Weiquan), (Yu Yi), (Yang Fan), (Liang Weibo), (Mai Zhihao), and (Zhan Jinpei) to death. The six criminals were then taken to the execution ground and shot by a firing squad.

The court determined that (Li Weiquan), a contracted worker at the Guangdong Provincial Communications School, (Yu Yi), a contracted worker at the Guangdong Provincial (Yuejing) Imported Vehicle Repair factory, and (Yang Fan), an unemployed man in Guangzhou, collaborated with one another, abducted four young girls by force and intimidation and took them to a public park in Guangzhou City on different occasions, and raped them one by one between 11 June and 10 July, 1989.

#### **New Henan Secretary Hou Zongbin Visits Cadres**

HK3003010690 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Over the past few days, Hou Zongbin, newly appointed secretary of the provincial party committee; Yang Xizong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhao Di, provincial party committee deputy secretary; and Zhang Zhigang, a member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and secretary-general of the provincial party committee; visited committees and departments under the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, the provincial Military District, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, party committee, and government of Zhengzhou City, and other leading organs. They also attended some discussion meetings held by the province's democratic parties, federation of industry and commerce and nonparty outstanding figures and a forum

of retired veteran cadres. They visited neighborhood committees, shops, and rural areas to solicit opinions from people of all walks of life and discussed with them the major program of lasting importance for rejuvenating Henan Province. [passage omitted]

On 24 and 26 March, Secretary Hou Zongbin invited members of democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce, public figures, and retired veteran cadres at the provincial level to some discussion meetings and listened attentively to their opinions on the work of the provincial party committee. At the meetings, Secretary Hou first fully affirmed what democratic parties, the federation of industry and commerce, and nonparty noted personages had done. He then hoped that they would do their part in five work areas: 1) Make new contributions in stabilizing the overall situation and maintain the political situation of stability and unity; 2) continue to work for improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, deepening the reform, and stabilizing the economy; 3) actively draw themselves into the participation in the discussion and administration of state affairs and strengthen democratic supervision; 4) develop the activities of promoting friendship with overseas friends and relatives on a wide-ranging scale to step up the reunification of the motherland; and 5) democratic parties should consolidate themselves in real earnest. Speaking about the work relating to veteran cadres, Secretary Hou Zongbin pointed out: Veteran cadres made outstanding contributions to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and construction and rendered great services in China's history. They withstood all trials and tribulations in the revolutionary struggles for a long time. They have firm political faith and commitment to a very strong principle of party spirit. They constitute an important factor for maintaining the political situation. Moreover, they cherish the glorious revolutionary traditions, a fine style of work, and rich experiences; thus they are an asset for us in doing a successful job in Henan's affairs. Therefore, party committees and governments at all levels should pay attention to their role in the building of the two socialist civilizations and party building. At the same time, Secretary Hou Zongbin also suggested establishing a system of notifying veteran cadres of general information at all times so that they will be able to suggest ways and means for Henan's affairs.

On the morning of 27 March, Secretary Hou Zongbin also held a forum with members of the provincial Advisory Commission. He hoped that the retired veteran comrades who have withdrawn to the second line would exercise their supervision over any deviations and errors made by the provincial party committee in work and give assistance and support to the work of the provincial party committee to work together for Henan's affairs.

## Southwest Region

### Chongqing in Sichuan Continues Reform, Opening

OW2903032290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1601 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Chongqing, March 28 (XINHUA)—Chongqing City, a pioneer of China's economic reform, will consolidate and improve its reform measures during the current rectification of the economic order, according to Mayor Sun Tongchuan.

At a recent meeting, the mayor, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said that in restructuring enterprise management, the city will improve the contract responsibility system. Though the irrational distribution ratio in the contract system will be adjusted, the contracts will be maintained and fulfilled. The city will continue to improve the leasing system of small state enterprises, sum up the experience of the pilot share-holding system, encourage mergers, and cooperation of enterprises, and develop conglomerates.

In rural areas Chongqing will consolidate and improve the household-based contract farming system and guide peasants to carry out farming on a proper scale.

State commercial and material supply enterprises and supply and marketing cooperatives will play a major role, while multiple channels of supply will be maintained, he explained.

Chongqing will also accelerate its pace of opening to the outside world by setting up a special zone to attract investment from Taiwan compatriots. In foreign trade, the city will boost exports of machinery, electronics, metals, silk, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals, especially exports to Southeast Asia and the Soviet Union.

### Tibetan Official Interviewed on Separatism

HK2903025890 Hong Kong T4 KUNG PAO  
in Chinese 29 Mar 90 p 12

[Report by Wang Ming (3076 6900): "Tibet Should Not Be Separated From the Motherland—An Interview With Qaba Gaisang Wangdui, Vice Chairman of the Tibet Regional Committee of the CPPCC"]

[Excerpts] In a recent interview with this reporter in Geyi Hotel, Qaba Gaisang Wangdui, vice chairman of the Tibet autonomous regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference [CPPCC], hoped that the Dalai Lama would comply with the current great trend of the motherland's unification and hold talks with the central government at an early date, and would not continue to act unfavorably toward the motherland's unification and nationality unity.

### Fundamentally Solve the Tibet Issue

Qaba said: In February of last year, it was completely necessary for the central government to impose martial law in Lhasa. At that time, a small handful of people caused a riot and agitated for Tibet's independence. They committed the crimes of beating, smashing, looting, and burning and endangered the people's lives and the safety of property. After martial law was imposed in Lhasa, the situation was rapidly brought under control, and the people's normal lives were basically restored. However, reactionary posters now still appear in Lhasa from time to time, and a small number of people still try to stage demonstrations. People are worried that once martial law is lifted, riots may occur again in Lhasa. Qaba hoped that the central and local governments would fundamentally solve the Tibet issue and restore the normal order in people's lives. [passage omitted]

### Central Government Offers Several Ten Billions Yuan of Assistance and Changes Are Brought About

The changes are mainly reflected in the following facts: In the aspect of transport, 40 years ago, there was no decent highroad in Tibet at all, but now there are several thousand km of highroads. The highroads leading to Sichuan and Qinghai have been tarred. Now, highroads reach 85 out of the 86 counties throughout the region. In addition, several domestic and international air service routes have also been opened.

Qaba recalled that in 1953, when he went to Beijing for the first time to attend the meeting of the National Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, he had to travel on horseback for 16 days to India, and then fly to Beijing via Hong Kong. It took a total of 28 days to complete the journey. Now, there is air service between Lhasa and Beijing, and it takes only four hours to travel from Lhasa to Beijing. In the aspect of education and public health, there was no modern school and hospital in Tibet in the past. Now, there are more than 2,000 schools and three universities. Good hospitals have been built in all counties and prefectures. In the past, there was no factory in Tibet. Now, there are woolen mills, leather plants, cement plants, motor vehicle assembling and repairing plants, and other factories. In addition, a number of small and medium-sized hydropower stations have been built. Now, the central government is building the Yangzhuobo Power Plant by making a huge investment. Great development has also been made in Tibet's agriculture and animal husbandry.

Qaba expressed satisfaction at the central government's implementation of the religious policy in recent years. He said: During the Cultural Revolution, the religious activities in Tibet were seriously damaged, and many temples were ruined. After the Cultural Revolution, the central authorities corrected the mistakes in this regard, allowed the organization of normal religious activities, and allocated tremendous funds to rebuild the temples. [passage omitted]

### North Region

#### Hebei Standing Committee Meeting Ends

SK2903114490 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 18 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] The five-day 12th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress ended in Shijiazhuang City this afternoon.

During the meeting, the committee members freely aired their views; fully expressed their opinions during the discussions of the draft laws, regulations and decisions; and adopted the "Hebei Provincial regulations on protecting women and children," the "Hebei Provincial interim regulations on budget management," the "Hebei Provincial interim regulations on national defense education," the "decision of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on holding the third session of the seventh Hebei Provincial People's Congress," and the "decision of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on allowing Baoding City People's Congress to increase the deputy quota." The committee members at the meeting also elected supplementary deputies to the National People's Congress [NPC] and decided on the appointments and removal of personnel.

Guo Zhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over and addressed the meeting. He said: With the development of our country's political and economic situations, with the gradual strengthening of the building of democracy and the legal system, and with the further carrying out of the People's Congress work, the People's Congress system has become more important to the country's political life and has received more attention from the people. Under such a situation, our People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels should enhance their spirit; make continued efforts; conscientiously implement the guidelines of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the CPC Central Committee and the relevant central directives; do all fields of work well in a down-to-earth manner; and make new contributions in stabilizing the situation and further improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform.

He emphatically pointed out: In the course of exercising all functions and powers in line with the law, the People's Congress Standing Committees should closely rely on the leadership and support of the party committees. It is necessary to implement the policy of guaranteeing stability in all fields of work, such as in legislative and supervisory work and in making decisions on major affairs and in the appointments and removal of personnel. It is necessary to strengthen the building of the socialist democracy and the legal system and further perfect the People's Congress system.

He called on the People's Congress Standing Committee to maintain close ties with the deputies and the masses. The party Central Committee has stressed the need to



restore and develop the flesh and blood relations between the party and the masses. In the course of exercising functions and powers in line with the law and making self-improvement, the People's Congress Standing Committees should hold themselves responsible to the people and place themselves under mass supervision. It is necessary to conscientiously solve the problems raised by deputies and organize forces to go deeply among the masses to look into their situations, to understand their voice and demands, and to realistically solve the problems for which the masses urgently need solutions. Efforts should be made to strengthen ties with the People's Congress work liaison offices of various localities, to improve relations with various city and county People's Congress Standing Committees, and to do a good job in guiding the end-of-term elections of counties and townships. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the opinions of the CPC Central Committee on persisting in and improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC. It is necessary to enable deputies who are democratic party members or nonparty personages to fully display their role in line with the stipulations prescribed by the Constitution, laws, and decrees. We should always exchange information and views with members of the leading party groups of the People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels.

Guo Zhi stressed at the end of his speech: Under the party's leadership, the People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels should conscientiously do their work well on the appointments and removal of personnel in line with the law.

Yue Zongtai, Wang Youhui, Hong Yi, Zou Renyun, and Du Benjie, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Li Tie, secretary general, attended the meeting.

Song Shuhua, vice provincial governor; Wang Yugong, vice president of the provincial People's Court; and Ma Jingjian, deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

#### **Inner Mongolia Standing Committee Meeting Ends**

*SK2903121490 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO  
in Chinese 28 Feb 90 p 1*

[Text] After six days in session, the 11th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh regional People's Congress ended on the afternoon of 27 February.

Butegeqi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, presided over the fourth plenary session that was held on the afternoon of 27 February.

Xu Lingren, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, relayed the main guidelines of the 12th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh National People's Congress [NPC].

The participants at the meeting decided to convene the third plenary session [as published] of the seventh regional People's Congress in Hohhot in late April of 1990.

The meeting adopted the resolution on continuously waging the struggle against the six vices.

Items on personnel appointments and removals were adopted at the meeting.

To promote the social stability of the autonomous region and to make full preparations for electing new People's Congresses at the two levels of banners and counties and Sumu and townships, particularly for building the leading bodies at these two levels, the participants at the meeting urged that the People's Congresses at these two levels conduct elections in the fourth quarter of this year; urged that their new People's Congresses hold their first sessions in the first quarter of 1991; and urged that the current People's Congresses hold their fourth sessions in the first half of this year.

Batubagen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, made a speech at the meeting.

Zhang Cangong, Seyinbayaer, Bai Junqing, Liu Zhenyi, and Sha Tuo, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, attended the meeting.

Yang Dalai, president of the regional higher people's court, and Zhang Hesong, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible people of the People's Congress Standing Committees of the cities directly under the jurisdiction of the region, the People's Congress work offices of various leagues, and some banner, county, and city People's Congress Standing Committees; some deputies to the NPC and the regional People's Congress; and responsible people of the organs and committees under the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, relevant departments under the regional government, and the regional women's federation.

Butegeqi chaired the ceremony to issue letters of appointment. Batubagen issued letters of appointment to the members of the regional government who had been newly appointed according to the decision made at the meeting.

#### **Tianjin Garrison Holds Lei Feng Meeting**

*SK2903133490 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 2 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 2 March, the Tianjin Garrison District ceremoniously held a meeting to mark the 27th anniversary of the writing of inscriptions on learning from Lei Feng by some veteran proletarian revolutionaries, including Mao Zedong.

General Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Beijing Military Region, made a speech at the meeting.

He called on officers and men of the Armed Forces to conscientiously study and practice the Lei Feng spirit and to ceaselessly deepen the campaign of learning from Lei Feng.

Lan Baojing, political commissar of the Tianjin Garrison District, presided over the meeting. Yang Zhihua, deputy commander of the district, read the inscriptions on learning from Lei Feng written by the veteran proletarian revolutionaries, including Mao Zedong. Zheng Guozhong, commander of the district, summed up the district's experiences in launching the campaign of learning from Lei Feng, and also made specific arrangements for deeply and constantly launching the campaign. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, General Liu Zhenhua called on leading cadres and organs to play an exemplary role in learning from Lei Feng; to act as an ordinary soldier in consciously implementing the Lei Feng spirit; to be the first to go into action to become more revolutionary; to truly pass the political test, the test of administrative honesty, and the test of public servants; and to withstand the trials of reforms, opening to the outside world, and developing the socialist commodity economy.

### Northeast Region

#### Heilongjiang Congress Standing Committee Meets

SK2803120190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] The 14th meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Harbin on 27 March. The main items on the agenda are: Relaying the decisions of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th Party Central Committee and the guidelines of the national political and legal work conference; listening to and examining the provincial government's report on the general province wide campaign of straightening out social order, and working out relevant decisions; examining, discussing, and approving Harbin and Qiqihar cities' methods on implementing the PRC's law on gatherings, marches, and demonstrations.

He Shoulun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session held on the morning of 27 March. Present at the session were Chen Liemin, Wang Yusheng, Qi Guiyuan, Ji Hua, and Du Dianwu, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, relayed the guidelines of the national political and legal work conference. Vice Chairman Chen Liemin relayed the party Central Committee's decision on strengthening the contacts between the party and the masses, which was examined and approved by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th Party Central Committee. Vice

Chairman Ji Hua relayed the General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speech on strengthening the work of People's Congress.

Participants in the session listened to the report made by Provincial Vice Governor Du Xianzhong on the situation of the general province wide campaign on straightening out social order; listened to the separate explanations made by Wang Yunqing, vice chairman of the Harbin City People's Congress Standing Committee, and by (Shi Zhongzhi), vice chairman of the Qiqihar City People's Congress Standing Committee, concerning the two cities' methods on implementing the PRC's law on gatherings, marches, and demonstrations; and listened to the report made by (An Wen), vice chairman of the legal committee of the provincial People's Congress, on the examination results of Harbin and Qiqihar cities' methods on implementing the PRC's law on gatherings, marches, and demonstrations.

Tang Lanting, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, attended as observers the session held on the morning of 27 March.

That afternoon, participants studied and discussed in groups the decisions of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th Party Central Committee.

### Meeting Ends

SK3003071190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] The participants at the 14th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh provincial People's Congress which ended today adopted a resolution on making comprehensive efforts to improve public security and to maintain social stability. They also adopted a decision on approving Harbin and Qiqihar Cities' methods on the implementation of the PRC's law on assemblies, parades, and demonstrations.

Wang Yusheng, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over this morning's meeting. He Shoulun, Chen Liemin, Qi Guiyuan, Ji Hua, and Du Dianwu, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

The resolution on making comprehensive efforts to improve public security in an effort to maintain social stability states: The general campaign on improving and rectifying social security which our province carried out at the end of last year was very necessary because it conformed to the spirit of the national conference on political sciences and law. Through the common efforts of the governments at all levels and of various departments and units and the people throughout the province, fairly good results have been achieved in the first stage of the general campaign. The security situation in the whole

province has slightly improved. However, we must recognize that the current international and domestic situations are quite complicated. Our struggle against hostile forces and hostile elements has remained very acute. Criminal offenses are rampant in some localities. Some social contradictions cropping up in the improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform drive still exist, as do a great number of destabilizing factors. The security situation facing our province has remained very strained. For this reason, we must fully estimate and clearly recognize the situation and must not lower our guard and become careless. The resolution calls for efforts to do well the following aspects of work:

1. Strengthen the propaganda and education on criminal law and the legal system among minority nationalities and safeguard our province's social stability.

The resolution points out: Stability is the current general situation that we need and is an overriding task. State organs at all levels, enterprises and establishments, colleges and universities, and mass organizations should consider safeguarding social security as the most important political task, attach great attention to it, and make due contributions in realizing social security. At the present, it is necessary to adopt all effective forms to conduct education on the current situation among the broad masses of people, publicize to them and educate them that stability will bring benefits to the country and the people and that disturbances will bring harm to the country and the people. It is necessary to enable the broad masses of people to deeply understand that our country's class struggle still exists in a certain scope and that it becomes very serious sometimes. It is necessary to enhance the concept of class struggle and intensify the awareness of upholding the four cardinal principles and to take conscientious actions to resist and oppose all words and deeds that endanger social stability. Efforts should be made to extensively conduct propaganda and education on the Constitution, the law on assemblies, parades, and demonstrations, and regulations on managing public security work. Efforts should be made to conduct propaganda and education on punishing the violators and on other laws and regulations in an effort to raise the people's concept on the legal system. It is necessary to correctly exercise our rights to enforce law in strict accordance with the law. We should realistically strengthen the building of socialist democracy, clear all democratic channels, listen to people's voice and demands, and strive to eliminate the destabilizing social factors as soon as they occur.

2. Continue to develop the general campaign on straightening out social security and make comprehensive efforts to improve public security.
3. Realistically strengthen the building of grass-roots organizations, which mainly includes the building of organs of state power, mass autonomous organizations, militia organizations, grass-roots public security organs, and security organizations of enterprises and establishments.

4. Fully display the functional role of public security organs.

The resolution calls on people throughout the province to go into action vigorously and to struggle to realize political, economic, and social stability in the province; to reassure the people; to guarantee the smooth progress of the drive to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and deepen the reform; and to develop the national economy in a sustained, steady, and coordinated manner.

#### Jilin's He Zhukang Writes Marxist Book Preface

SK3003075290 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] In order to stimulate cadres and the masses throughout the province to study Marxist philosophy and to have a good command of the scientific world outlook and methodology, a book—the Marxist philosophy study guidance—was compiled, with Comrade Ren Junjie as the chief editor and with the participation of some provincial theoretical workers. Comrade He Zhukang wrote the preface of the book. He hoped that through the publication and distribution of this book, the province-wide activity of studying philosophy will be further promoted.

In a new style and simple language, this book elaborates the basic theories of Marxist philosophy. It is a popular book on the study of Marxist philosophy that suits both refined and popular tastes. The whole book contains 180,000 words and is divided into five chapters, including special guidance lectures, answers for difficult questions, study outlines of classical works, comments and analysis of model essays on integrating theory with practice, and examples.

#### Northwest Region

##### Qinghai's Yin Kesheng Visits Grass-Roots Level

HK2903122690 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] On 23 March, Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, went to Huzhu Tu Autonomous County to see some provincial, prefectural, and county cadres dispatched to work at the grass-roots level.

He urged those cadres to do things for the peasants heart and soul and play an exemplary role in forging closer ties between the CPC and the masses.

In the morning, Comrade Yin Kesheng visited the home of (Yang Zhongtai), a peasant. There, he held talks with (Yang Zhongtai) and some of the provincial, prefectural, and county cadres dispatched to work at the grass-roots level. He called on those cadres to develop the CPC's fine tradition and style of going deep into reality and carrying out investigation and research; to strive to forge closer



ties between the CPC and the masses; to carry out ideological and political education among the broad masses of the peasants; to eat, live, and work together with the broad masses of the peasants; and to do practical things for the masses during their stay at the grass-roots level. Comrade Yin Kesheng said that he was very pleased to know that a lot of cadres have already done things in this way and have been praised by the broad masses of the peasants.

In Huzhu County, Comrade Yin Kesheng visited (Taizhi) Township, (Nanmenxia) Township, (Yongchuan) Township, and (Caijiapu) Township. There, he met with some provincial, prefectural, and county cadres dispatched to work at the grass-roots level and listened to the opinions of the cadres and the masses. After hearing that the work teams have already done a lot of things for the masses, he was very pleased and urged the work teams to continue their work and serve the people heart and soul.

Comrade Yin Kesheng added that during their stay at the grass-roots level, the cadres can learn many things from the masses and strengthen their own abilities. He also gave an account of his personal experiences in this regard. He said that the masses are the best teacher, while the rural areas are the best classroom. When working at the grass-roots level, all the cadres must do things for the masses with one heart and one mind and become one with the masses during their stay so that the masses will welcome them.

Comrade Yin Kesheng demanded that all the cadres dispatched to work at the grass-roots level carry out education on the current national and international situation, party and government policies, and socialist ideology, participate in labor and practice, and go to the remote and poor areas where cadres are most needed and go deep into villages and peasant households so as to get to know what the masses need.

All the cadres there agreed with Comrade Yin Kesheng and pledged to work harder during their stay at the grass-roots level.

#### **Qinghai Militia Urged To Maintain Stability**

HK2903144190 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] The headquarters and political department of the provincial military district issued a circular on 24 March, calling on the people's armed forces departments and the militia reserve service organizations at different levels to further mobilize and organize all militiamen for the reserve service so that they would make new contributions to maintaining political and economic stability of our province.

The circular pointed out: Stabilizing the political situation is an overriding political task for the entire party and the people of the whole country at the present moment. The militia and personnel of the reserve service

should take the task of maintaining political stability as their bounden duty and responsibility.

The circular urged that the People's Armed forces departments and the militia reserve service organizations at all levels should guide the militia and personnel of the reserve service to learn from (Mengtuanabu), emulate the spirit of Lei Feng, stand fast at their posts, promote the activities of emulating the advanced in various forms, consolidate and develop the national unity, try to be models of maintaining the national unity, maintain social security of their own accord, restore and perfect the system of patrols by the militia, protect [words indistinct] and normal production, crack down on all sorts of illegal and criminal activities in coordination with public security organs, take the lead in plunging into the tide of economic improvement and rectification and deepened reform, always bear in mind the overall interests of the nation and work hard. Meanwhile, militiamen in factories and mines should take the initiative in joining the socialist labor emulation drive and the militia in rural and pastoral areas should continue to play as shock brigades and do a good job of spring farming and the work of [words indistinct].

#### **Shaanxi Holds Meeting on Political, Legal Work**

HK3003003290 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Yesterday, at the Shaanxi Provincial Conference on Political and Legal Work, Dong Jichang, deputy secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, emphatically pointed out that an overriding task at present is to safeguard social stability. In order to fulfill this task, political and legal departments at all levels in Shaanxi must make every possible endeavor to safeguard social stability in Shaanxi.

Comrade Dong Jichang said that the year 1990 is a year in which the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform will enter a crucial stage. The CPC committees, people's governments, enterprises, and schools at all levels in Shaanxi must regard the work of maintaining social stability as an important political task; further improve their work and work style; go deep among the masses; do practical things for the masses; overcome bureaucratism; eliminate corruption; strive to improve the image of the CPC; and strengthen people's confidence in socialism and the CPC. At present, redoubled efforts must be made to step up the ideological and political education among the college students; to strengthen the management of the college students; to properly resettle the staff and workers of those enterprises whose operation has been stopped permanently or has been suspended for the time being; to further the campaign aimed at screening and rectifying various types of companies; to conduct investigations on various types of law-violation and discipline-violation cases; and to strictly deal with those involved in such cases.

Comrade Dong Jichang demanded that political and legal departments at all levels in Shaanxi continue to carry out the struggle of cracking down on criminal activities; of severely punishing mobile criminals and principal criminals; of carrying out an in-depth and protracted struggle against such criminal activities as embezzlement, bribery, and so on; on continuing to

conduct investigations on and cracking major and serious cases, especially the economic cases which have seriously disrupted the economic order, adversely affecting the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order; and on deepening the reform, or retarding the process of reform and opening up to the outside world.

### Li Peng Meets Taiwan Businessmen in Xiamen

HK2903042390 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese No 12, 19 Mar 90

[Article by Zhang Mingqing (1728 6900 3237), Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948), and Wang Weizhong (3769 3555 0022): "Prime Minister Li Peng Meets with Taiwan Businessmen and Compatriots in Xiamen"]

[Text] It was on a cold and drizzly day in late February that Li Peng, premier of the State Council, arrived in Xiamen to start a three-day fact-finding tour.

On 20 May last year, the State Council officially approved the classification of the Xiamen special economic zone, and Xinglin and Haicang districts under Xiamen city's jurisdiction, as areas open to investments by Taiwan businessmen. Since then, Haicang, which was little known to the outside world before, has become a focus of interest both at home and abroad. For this reason, the study of Taiwan businessmen's investments in this place was one of the major aims important part of Premier Li Peng's present tour of Xiamen.

Haicang is located on the northern bank of the estuary of the Jiulong Jiang with a huge water flow. It faces the island of Xiamen to the east across the sea and borders on Xinglin. With a plain of more than 80 square km, Haicang abounds with material and human resources. It is close to the Yingtan-Xiamen railway and Gaoqi International Airport of Xiamen, and is linked by highways to the highway networks that can reach everywhere in the country. In addition, it has a deep-water harbor where births can be built to accommodate 10,000-ton ships, and a power plant with a total installed capacity of 1.2 million kw is now under construction. Because of all these favorable natural conditions, Haicang had served as a sea port for foreign trade in southern Fujian back in the Ming and Qing dynasties. In his book "Plan for National Construction," Dr. Sun Yat-sen suggested a modern commercial port be built at Songyu of Haicang. It was from Haicang and the rural areas surrounding it that the ancestors of more than 10 major clans in Taiwan today, including the Chen, Lin, Jiang, and Li, migrated to the island.

On the morning of 26 February, Li Peng crossed the harbor to tour Haicang in the rain. He first arrived at Hantou village, in the company of Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee; Wang Zhaoguo, governor of Fujian; and He Chunlin, deputy secretary general of the State Council and director of the special economic zone office. He climbed up swiftly to the top of a hill at the western side of the village to overlook the investment zone against a map. While briefed by Wang Jianshuang, secretary of the Xiamen City CPC Committee; and Zou Erkang, mayor of Xiamen, he asked them some questions, such as: how to promote scientific development and reasonably map out the plant districts and living quarters after starting investment projects in the zone. After that, Li Peng arrived somewhere near Wencuo village, climbed up

another hill and had a look at the broad topography of the area in the cold wind. He said: "This is quite a good place, a suitable site for plants!" He also paid much attention to ecological balance during the inspection. Pointing at a big luxuriant banyon tree at a distance, he asserted: "This tree must be reserved!"

On the next morning Li Peng and his entourage visited Huli industrial district, the cradle of the Xiamen special economic zone. Li Peng had visited this place in 1982. There was nothing but a barren hill at that time, and people were leveling the construction sites there. Now 46 factory buildings with a total floor space of nearly 600,000 square meters, cottages and hotels to accommodate foreign businessmen, banks, postal and telecommunications facilities, and other supporting facilities, have been built here. So far more than 140 projects to be built in the district with foreign capital have been approved, and about 90 foreign-funded enterprises have started operation, most of which deal in electronics, machinery, textiles, food processing, and building materials. The district's industrial output value accounts for more than half of the total industrial output value of all the foreign-funded enterprises in Xiamen. Li Peng was very happy, having seen the district enjoying prosperity. He toured Huamei Cigarette Company Limited, Sandexing Industrial Company Limited, Lumei Magnetic Drum and Diskette Company Limited, and Xiahua Electronics Industry Company Limited. Then, in the reception hall of Xiahua Company, he had a cordial talk with the chairmen and general managers of some Taiwan- and foreign-funded enterprises, soliciting their opinions on Xiamen's environment for investment. To open the talk, he asked: "How do you feel about the investment environment in Xiamen? Are there any advantages or disadvantages? What improvement are you expecting? Please talk frankly and come straight to the point!" As soon as he came to a pause, the company chairmen and general managers present at the meeting started talking immediately. Taiwan businessman Mr. Huang said: "I was born in Xiamen. More than 50 years ago I left Xiamen and settled down in Taiwan. As an old poem reads: 'I left home young. I return old...' At this point Li Peng chipped in: "'Speaking as then, but with hair grown thin.'" Mr. Huang smiled, and continued with his story. He said he found, after a short stay in Xiamen, that the working efficiency is high here. Local staff and workers are hard working, honest, and of good quality. In last June, he said, I started my application for establishing a plant here, and my plant had produced 50,000 garments by December, all exported to Japan. At the very beginning I was afraid that the product quality might not up to the standards. But fortunately all the products have passed the quality inspection. So my plant is making profit. Then Mr. Gao, director and general manager of Sandexing Industrial Company Limited, began to speak. Li Peng smiled and nodded to him: "This is the third time we met with each other!" Mr. Gao from Taiwan has been running investment projects in the Xiamen special economic zone for four years, and he has been doing very well. His company produces silicon conducting rubber



switches [GUI DAO DIAN JIAO JIAN 8944 1418 7193 5231 6943] and other precision rubber parts which are supplied to some world-renowned electronics companies, such as American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Japanese Matsushita, Toshiba, and Hitachi. The sales volume has increased by more than 12 times in four years and the economic returns are marvelous. In addition, his company has been awarded by Xiamen city with the title of "Double Excellence Enterprise" in terms of export volume and technological standard. Mr. Gao had full confidence in his business and added investment again and again to expand his company's operational scale. At the same time, he has also played a part in the "Taiwan Industrial Park" project which is to spread over an area of 400,000 square meters and in the "Taiwan Mountain Village" project which is to spread over an area of 200,000 square meters. Phase one of the "Taiwan Industrial Park" project will turn out a total factory building floor space of 80,000 square meters, all sold out to Taiwan business firms which plan to establish electronics, garment, plastic, leather product, and hardware plants there. Apart from running industry, Mr. Gao also organized fact-finding tours in the past few years to attract Taiwan investors to visit Xiamen. More than 40 Taiwan businessmen from more than 30 firms have visited Xiamen with his tours, and some of them have already established their plants in the city. After Mr. Gao, another Taiwan businessman briefed Li Peng on his magnificent plan to build a "Taiwan Industrial City" in Xiamen.

To conclude Premier Li Peng told all the participants in the meeting that the purpose of the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, and the resolute measures taken at the emergency period last year, is to maintain social stability and to further improve the environment for investment. Without political and economic stability there will be no good environment for investment. He emphasized: In encouraging foreign businessmen to make investments in this special economic zone, we are to invigorate local economy on the one hand and, on the other, allow investors to make profits. In other words, we are to ensure that both sides will benefit from investment. Of course, all investors must abide by China's laws and ordinances.

It was about noon when the meeting closed. Li Peng and his entourage drove back to Xiamen Guesthouse to meet with chairmen and general managers of some Taiwan-funded enterprises who were participating in the Xiamen city Taiwan compatriots home-visit gathering and some chairmen and general managers of Taiwan-funded enterprises who were then staying in Xiamen. Li and his entourage were so busy that they had no time to have their lunch. Li Peng had group photos taken with the Taiwan compatriots present at the meeting. In the reception room, he told the Taiwan compatriots: I would like to extend cordial regards to you and through you to all the Taiwan compatriots participating in the current home-visit gathering! The province of Fujian, especial

Xiamen, is close to Taiwan in terms of geographical distance and consanguinity. People in the two places speak the same dialect and observe similar social customs. Unfortunately they have been artificially separated for many years. Although there have been increasingly frequent contacts between the two places in the past few years, the separation has not been ended yet. The reunification of the motherland is a common aspiration of the Chinese on both shores of the Taiwan Strait. As the old saying goes: "A thousand-li journey starts with the first step." For the time being, the first thing we must achieve is to "resume transport, trade, and postal relations." I firmly believe that the two shores of the Taiwan Strait are bound to be reunified one day. At this point a warm applause broke out among the Taiwan compatriots in the reception room.

Li Peng told the Taiwan compatriots: At present, the political situation on the mainland is stable and the economy is developing in a favorable direction. The reform and opening up has achieved great success in the past 10 years. The Xiamen special economic zone serves as a good showcase. From the example of Xiamen we can see that our policy of reform and opening up is correct and must be upheld and further improved. Li Peng especially emphasized: It is necessary to offer compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and Overseas Chinese a fine environment for investment in coastal areas and in the hinterland. This fine environment includes an improved working efficiency of the government, the formulation and implementation of a preferential taxation policy, and the training of workers and technical personnel up to a high standard. I believe that Xiamen is bound to make greater progress in the process of opening up to the outside world and in the development of an export-oriented economy, he said.

To conclude, Li Peng said in a most moving tone: "This year is the Year of the Horse. Here I would like to wish Xiamen a year of economic success and all of you a prosperous and productive year!"

After the meeting, many Taiwan compatriots present at the meeting surrounded mainland reporters covering this get-together and handed their business cards to the latter—they requested that the reporters to send them their photos taken with Li Peng.

### Minister Views Eastern Europe, USSR Ties

OW2803215990 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Text] Commenting at a meeting of the Legislative Yuan Saturday, Minister of Foreign Affairs Lien Chan said the pursuit of democracy and economic freedom has become the main trend in international affairs, and the ROC's [Republic of China's] future expansion of diplomatic relations will accord with the, quote, one China, unquote, strategy and not with what the Chinese communists refer to as independent Taiwan.

Minister Lien said economic and trade relations provide the ROC the foundation to improve diplomatic contacts with countries such as those of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the establishment of the ROC's representative office in Hungary and the beginning of direct trade between the ROC and the Soviet Union and Albania is the basis for increased diplomatic, cultural, and technological exchange with those countries.

#### **Li Receives Liberian Public Works Minister**

OW2903002490 Taipei CNA in English 1544 GMT  
28 Mar 90

[Text] Taipei, March 28 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Wednesday received the Republic of Liberia's Minister of Public Engineering Yudu Sie Gray at the Presidential Office for an exchange of views on matters of mutual concern.

During the meeting, President Li said that he was satisfied with the progress of bilateral relations between the two nations since the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two nations last October.

Minister Gray thanked the ROC [Republic of China] for its economic and technical assistance to his country in past years and presented a letter from Liberia President Samuel Doe conveying his regards to President Li.

#### **Li Teng-hui Speaks on Restoring Social Order**

OW2803234490 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] President Li Teng-hui, responding to mounting calls for stringent measures to cope with deteriorating social order, has convened a meeting at the presidential office in order to solve the problem. Li said that even though many smuggled firearms and lawbreakers have been seized since police authorities launched a nationwide dragnet last October, since then, several violent crimes have still taken place.

Premier Li Huan, Judicial Yuan President Lin Yang-kang, and other ranking officials from the Interior, National Defense, and Justice Ministries attended the three-hour meeting. Crime, the president pointed out, was only a sign of varying social problems which should be dealt with as a whole. He asserted that poor social order was the issue that the general populace most worried about in recent years and it is the government's responsibility to adopt effective countermeasures right now if the people's faith in the government is to be restored. The president said no excuses are allowed in shrugging off the responsibility.

#### **Editorial Supports Student Demonstrations**

OW2903034790 Taipei CHINA POST in English  
24 Mar 90, p 4

[Editorial: Student Demonstrations Not So Bad]

[Text] The largest student demonstration ever in Taiwan ended last Thursday after representatives of the demonstrators were received by President Li Teng-hui and received reassurances from him about political reform. The demonstration captured a great deal of concern and produced mixed reactions.

Helped by intensive and extensive coverage in the media, the sit-in protest in front of the Chiang Kai-shek [CKS] Memorial Hall received widespread attention. The press has been unanimous in praising the students for showing their concern about the political situation of the country. Some commentators have compared it to the student demonstration in Tiananmen Square in Peking last June 4.

Criticisms of the Government by university students have been a tradition in China. The students in the Han and Sung dynasties were especially well-known for their ambitious calls for reform. The university students in the Sung Dynasty were extremely forceful and outspoken. They often lashed out at the Government and its officials, and hence were referred to as watchdogs on government behavior.

For this reason, the public here need not react too excitedly to student demonstrations as long as they are held rationally and peacefully.

The sit-in in front of the CKS Memorial Hall was on the whole peaceful and orderly, indicating that the students were generally rational and calm. This contrasts with the violent behavior of student demonstrators in South Korea. The peacefulness and swift end of the demonstration at the CKS Memorial Hall indeed is a credit to the students.

The Government should heed the appeals of these young people, even though some of them are far-fetched, by speeding up reform.

But the hunger strike a number of the students staged was an excessively radical means to bring attention to their demands. This action and the fact that the students sang, shook their fists, and shouted slogans inevitably created the impression that the demonstrators were consciously or subconsciously imitating the students in Peking.

And some of the demonstrators' failure to allow dissent among themselves was another negative aspect of the event. If the students are really aware of the meaning of democracy they should be open-minded and tolerate opinions different from theirs.

All in all, the student demonstrators' determination to pursue political reform is laudable. And yet we hope they will stop focusing their attention exclusively on political issues.

If the students are concerned about the country's future and the welfare of the people, they should concern themselves with various problems facing the country and society. These include the environmental, crime, and

traffic problems. And they should also devote their time and energy to helping the elderly, impoverished, orphaned, and handicapped. That would show they are really sensitive to the state of the country and society and are willing to improve it.

### DPP Sets Conditions for Emergency Meeting

*OW2803063090 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[Text] The Democratic Progress Party [DPP] raised three conditions for its participation in the proposed national emergency conference to be convened in early April to determine future political reform.

The conditions are 1) that the ruling Kuomintang consult with the DPP before the conference; 2) the DPP be allowed to take part in organizing the preparatory committee for the conference; and 3) the DPP be given six seats on the 21-member preparatory committee. The DPP made the request at an emergency meeting Saturday, presided over by Chairman Huang Hsin-chieh, with the participation of six Central Standing Committee members, including Secretary General Chang Chun-hung, and legislators Hsu Kuo-tai, Lin Cheng-chieh, and Hung Chih-chang.

### DPP Presents Government With List of Demands

*OW2803062790 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 90*

[Text] The Democratic Progress Party [DPP] issued a statement yesterday [21 March] evening on the election of Li Teng-hui as president, saying that, in view of the lack of legitimacy, the President-elect Li Teng-hui should display the resolve and ability required of the head of a democratic country to solve the various social and political problems which have been accumulating over the past 40 years and lay a good foundation for the prosperity of the nation for centuries to come.

The statement notes that President Li Teng-hui and the Kuomintang authorities should face up to, and solve, the demands raised by the students and carry out the following 10 actions as soon as possible: Scrap the Temporary Provisions Effective during the Period of Communist Rebellion; hold a direct presidential election; implement all-out reform of the the National Assembly; hold direct elections of all mayors and county heads; depoliticize the military, intelligence, and security organizations; make the judiciary independent; lift the ban on opening a new television channel and return the three existing stations to the people; separate the Kuomintang and state coffers; release all political prisoners and restore their rights; and abolish exit and entry permits.

### Senior Legislators Expected To Retire Soon

*OW3003045090 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 30 (CNA)—James Soong, secretary-general of the Kuomintang Central Committee, told

30 National Taiwan University students Thursday that the ruling party expects to see all senior members of the Legislative Yuan retire within two years.

He made the remark during a four-hour discussion with the students, who petitioned for swift party reform in their capacities as Kuomintang members.

Soong said the party is determined to continue its reform program, albeit at a price. "We have the moral courage to do so, although the burden we are carrying is very heavy," he said.

### KMT Examines Members' Retirement Measures

*OW2903053290 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 29 (CNA)—The ruling Kuomintang [KMT] will map out "concrete and feasible" measures within two weeks to ease out senior parliamentarians thought to be in the way of political reform, a ranking KMT official said Wednesday.

James Soong, secretary general of the KMT Central Committee, told reporters that the ruling party's position had not changed on "encouraging the voluntary retirement" of senior members of the nation's three chambers of Parliament.

Soong hoped that the party's Central Policy Coordination Committee and Legislative Yuan Caucus would work closely with KMT legislators and draft realistic measures to bring the highly contentious issue to an early and satisfactory conclusion.

As to the proposed replacement of incumbent Legislative Yuan President Liang Su-yung by a locally elected legislator, Soong said Liang had been in that post barely a month and had not made any mistake.

"Any excessive move to force him out" would not please every one, Soong added.

On the National Affairs Conference now under preparation, the KMT leader said it must not become a forum of empty talk or a conference held "just for the sake of holding conference." "We've got to decide on concrete, feasible measures (to solve the nation's problems)," he stressed.

He also emphasized that the KMT itself should arrive at a consensus over issues to be discussed at the conference; "otherwise how could we talk with other people?"

Asked to comment on reports that some National Taiwan University students would burn their KMT party cards on Youth's Day Thursday, Soong said that it would just be a way of showing their concern over national affairs.

"I was young myself. It is a good thing for young people to care about national affairs. I look at it positively," he added.



However he urged the young students to "think more deeply about things" and to express their opinions in a rational way that would become a "driving force for the progress of society."

**Official Casts Doubt on Trans-Strait Air Links**

*OW2803013690 Taipei CNA in English 1537 GMT  
27 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 27 (CNA)—A ranking government official said Tuesday that local airlines aggressive promotion activities might eventually lead to the establishment of air links between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, but it was not likely to happen soon.

Chu Yung-chun, director of the Communications Ministry's Navigation and Aviation Department, said the Government would not oppose a plan by five local airlines to make a fact-finding visit to the mainland in late April.

The airlines had applied to the Economics Ministry for permission to visit the mainland.

Communications Minister Clement C.P. Chang said Monday that he would be pleased to see the airlines make the visit.

Chu opined that the airlines' mainland visit, as well as their contact with their mainland counterparts, could serve as reference to the Government and might enhance the prospects for establishing air links between Taiwan and the mainland.

He added, however, that such development should not be expected to come soon.

Chu also stressed that the airlines could not make any promises on behalf of the Republic of China Government during their mainland visit.

## Hong Kong

### Soviet Trade Delegation Offers Opportunities

*HK3003023990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 30 Mar 90 p 6*

[Text] A high-powered trade delegation from the Soviet Union is visiting Hong Kong for the first time in 20 years to promote trade opportunities.

Mr V E Golanov, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and head of the delegation, told a seminar yesterday the Soviet Union was approaching the global community for business cooperation in the wake of economic reform.

And this would mean business opportunities for Hong Kong, he said.

Hong Kong businessmen's interest in establishing trade with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc was reflected by about 100 local manufacturers placing advertisements with the Hong Kong office of Intervisual Advertising, publishers of THE USSR YEARBOOK.

Mr M V Kouriatchev, executive secretary of the chamber, said the Soviet Union could provide a market for Hong Kong's light industry commodities such as textiles, electrical appliances, and other consumer goods.

In return the territory would be a market for Soviet goods.

"The Soviet Union could export technological know-how, medical equipment, the conversion of military technology, such as super-hard composite materials, and special welding technology," Mr Kouriatchev said.

It is reported that the Soviets have allocated U.S.\$75 billion (\$585 billion) towards importing consumer goods and industrial machinery in the next two to three years.

Mr Kouriatchev said his country treated Hong Kong as a major potential trade partner and the hub of business in the Asia-Pacific region.

Asked about the investment situation in the USSR, Mr Kouriatchev said that investors could at present share a percentage of an enterprise up to whatever the partner agreed and the regulation for a maximum of 50 percent had been lifted.

He said a foreigner could also be the president of a joint-venture.

Foreign investors are allowed to lease land on a long-term basis in the USSR, although the purchase of land is still prohibited.

The chamber is a unique non-governmental business organisation acting as a mediator in promoting trade between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world, according to Mr Kouriatchev.

But investors can also deal with Soviet firms directly.

The chamber undertakes registration and issues certificates for those Soviet firms which are involved in foreign trade. He said it could provide information about firms for Hong Kong businessmen.

Mr Golano said the Soviet Union had 1,500 joint venture enterprises in the country at present, involving mainly machinery, chemistry, forestry resources and construction projects. Half of the joint-venture companies are situated in Moscow.

Around 30 percent of the joint ventures are engaged in science and engineering works.

He added that there were 14,000 enterprises in USSR engaging in foreign trade.

The delegation will leave Hong Kong tomorrow.

The Soviet delegation's visit followed a trip to Moscow by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce last October.

The Hong Kong chamber will send a 23-member delegation to Moscow in early May.

### Voluntary Repatriation Promotion Viewed at Camp

*HK3003075690 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 90 p 7*

[By Fiona MacMahon]

[Text] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) considers it dangerous for staff to actively promote voluntary repatriation at the Whitehead Detention Centre because tension is so high.

The regional head of the UNHCR's Asia and Oceania bureau, Mr Sergio Vieira de Mello, yesterday urged the Government to improve safety conditions in the detention centres if it wanted the voluntary repatriation programme to be effective.

Speaking after a six-day visit, Mr Vieira de Mello said one of the necessary preconditions for a successful voluntary return scheme was an adequate counselling service so Vietnamese could be briefed on what might happen to them when they return.

"It's no secret that we have considerable problems in some of the camps, not least of all Whitehead, where access to the population is difficult for our staff," he said.

"In three of those sections you have a particularly hostile population which has radicalised its stance on the question of repatriation to Vietnam," Mr Vieira de Mello said.

"It is extremely difficult, not to say dangerous, for UNHCR or any other non-governmental organizations to enter those sections to do counselling towards voluntary repatriation because the reaction of those persons can hardly be foreseen.

"In the rest of Whitehead, we are doing our work properly but there are certain areas in Whitehead where the job entrusted to UNHCR by the Comprehensive Plan of Action, which is the active promotion of voluntary repatriation, cannot be performed properly."

He said the three sections held a larger number of boat people who had been screened out as non-refugees.

"The people who have been under detention for a long time and whose last hope of being recognized as a refugee is frustrated, may tend to resort to violence more easily than those who are still waiting for the final decision and for whom that hope of being recognized as a refugee is still very real."

Whitehead Detention Centre is the largest in Hong Kong and has 11 sections housing about 22,800 boat people.

The centre has been the scene of a number of violent clashes. Earlier this year there were also several instances of self-mutilation and one man committed suicide in protest against repatriation.

Mr Vieira de Mello suggested that instead of counselling on voluntary repatriation, videos showing the return of volunteers might be shown in the hostile sections.

He also praised the Government for recently taking steps to reduce congestion in Sek Kong Detention Centre and stressed that not all camps posed a problem.

The Principal Assistant Secretary for Security, Mrs Carrie Yau Tsang Ka-lai, said the UNHCR had raised the problem with the Government this week.

But she asked why the UNHCR was not organising more work programmes if it thought boredom was a major problem.

Mrs Yau added that the UNHCR and Government were working together to try to relieve overcrowding.

The Correctional Services Department's Assistant Commissioner (Refugees), Mr Ish Bhagat, said he was not aware that voluntary repatriation counsellors were not working in three sections of Whitehead.

However, he said most of the boat people screened out as non-refugees did not want to go back to Vietnam.

Mr Vieira de Mello said that during talks with the Government, officials had made it clear the Government might be forced to take drastic measures if there was a major influx this year.

Although Mr Vieira de Mello expressed concern about Whitehead, generally he was positive about his visit to Hong Kong.

#### 1989 Budget for SRV Refugee Upkeep Noted

HK3003033390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 30 Mar 90 p 3

[By Paul Harrington]

[Text] The cost of keeping Vietnamese refugees and boat people in Hong Kong last year was \$1,074 million—more than the entire health budget.

But, at the last session of the Legislative Council's three day examination of budget estimates, Secretary of Security Alistair Asprey estimated the figure will drop to \$1,021 million this year.

Mr Asprey explained that, while the Government initially paid all bills, more than \$300 million will be charged to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and \$130 million will come from Britain.

The UNHCR bill for 1989-90 was around \$160 million of which only \$50 million has been paid.

This year's estimate is based on an expected influx of 33,000 refugees, similar to last years figure.

Mr Asprey said the projected lower expenditure this year was because there should not be the same amount of building required because many detention centres and refugee camps were built last year.

He said that, while the estimates were made some months ago, "the assumption was that we will get about the same number of arrivals as last year."

The major capital expense will be the building of a new detention centre on Tai A Chau which will cost the territory \$115 million and accounts for a similar contribution from the UK.

Mr Asprey repeated that money owed by the UNHCR will not be written off.

The UNHCR is currently engaged in a major campaign to gain funds from the international community for its commitments world-wide.

"Obviously we expect funds obtained will also be available to repay debts payable to Hong Kong" he said.

He said no interest was sought on the UN debt but said there was some benefit in the Government advancing the money because many expensive items could be ordered in bulk.

Chief Secretary Sir David Ford said efforts to secure contributions were continuing at "diplomatic, official and ministerial levels."

He said the United States was also being asked for contributions.

The costs break down into capital costs, shared with the UK, and care and maintenance costs to be recovered from the UNHCR.

Staff costs and the cost of running the camps as well as relatively minor operating costs would normally be paid by the Hong Kong government, he said.



Mr Martin Lee suggested that one way of obtaining funds would be for the finance committee to stop approving funds and forcing the hand of donors.

"It would have a very bad impact on our international reputation if we were not prepared to pay the costs in the short term," Sir David replied.

The cost is spread over various government departments including police, correctional services, immigration and civil aid services.

### **Bank of China Calls for Greater Cooperation**

OW3003075590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0705 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Hong Kong, March 30 (XINHUA)—Researchers of the Bank of China in Hong Kong have called in an article for greater efforts to push economic cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong to a new height.

In the article published in the latest issue of the bank's quarterly magazine "HONG KONG AND MACAO ECONOMY", the researchers point out that economic cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong is mutually beneficial and complementary.

It notes that the mainland is now Hong Kong's biggest trading partner, and from 1970 to 1989, Hong Kong-mainland trade as a share of Hong Kong's total external trade had increased from 10.5 percent to 30.3 percent.

It also notes that Hong Kong has now become the largest overseas investor in the mainland, and up to September 1989, of the total direct investment of 14.1 billion U.S. dollars in the mainland from sources outside, about 60 percent came from Hong Kong.

Quoting statistics, it says that Hong Kong is also an important channel for the mainland to raise funds. From September 1980 to September 1989, loans offered by Hong Kong banks to the mainland have increased from 407 million H.K. dollars to 49.2 billion H.K. dollars (6.3 billion U.S. dollars), and between 1985 and 1989, Hong Kong bankers arranged loans totaling about seven billion U.S. dollars for the mainland.

The article points out that prospects of mainland-Hong Kong economic cooperation are bright because it is mutually beneficial and the two economies are complementary.

With the Chinese mainland implementing the policy opening to the world, it says, Hong Kong will continue to be a valuable market for foreign trade, an important center to raise funds, to introduce advanced technology and to obtain information.

For Hong Kong, it goes on, the mainland is irreplaceable in its proximity, a common share of language and culture, and a vast market with great potential to absorb both capital and products.

The article points out that to a considerable extent, Hong Kong's rapid development in the past decade was precisely because it had effectively utilized these favorable conditions in conducting economic cooperation with the mainland. Many mainland companies here have also promoted the prosperity of Hong Kong, it adds.

However, one article notes that although being ranked as the largest investor in the mainland, Hong Kong's investment in the mainland still remains mostly in labor-intensive, small- and medium-sized processing enterprises and tourist services. The sectors involved and their economic structures are basically the same in the two places, both depending heavily on imported raw materials and parts and components in manufacturing.

Aside from the mainland's lower production costs, Hong Kong investors have not yet benefited fully from the underlying potentials of the mainland, while shortage of infrastructures and some raw materials have cropped up as constraining factors of the cooperation, according to the quarterly.

The bank researchers believe that pushing the economic cooperation between Hong Kong and the mainland to a higher level of structural cooperation is now inevitable, that the cooperation should be led to the realm of jointly building infrastructural facilities and development of technology, and that both sides should increase their investments in energy, transport, communications and other joint ventures, develop together the sectors of most needed raw materials, parts and components and modern agriculture.

They also stress that cooperation in development and application of science and technology and the promotion of hi-tech products by Hong Kong and the mainland is most urgent.

Hong Kong companies will be able to manufacture more value-added products, become a manufacturing center of high value-added, high technology products and thus raise its industrial structure to a higher level, if they will rely upon and fully utilize the strong basis of science and technology development in the mainland as well as personnel with expertise from the mainland, the bank researchers predict.

### **Entrepreneur Urges Improvements in Joint Ventures**

OW2803050190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0722 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Hong Kong entrepreneur Leopold H.C. Tang today urged the Chinese Government to take measures to encourage joint ventures to improve their performance in production and competitiveness in international market.

Tang, managing director of the Soso Textiles (Hong Kong) Ltd., is also a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Speaking at a plenary meeting of the CPPCC annual session here today, Tang proposed that the Government takes the following measures to aid the Sino-foreign joint ventures, joint cooperative production firms, and wholly foreign-funded businesses:

- A special body be set up in various localities to be in charge of the production, management, and construction of the joint ventures, and to make it easier for them to deal with banks, customs, tax bureaus, and other administrative organs. This body can also help the joint ventures get to know about Chinese laws, decrees, and regulations and the investment environment.
- Joint ventures be encouraged to form nongovernmental organizations to exchange information and analyze the market situation. With the help of these organizations, the Government will be able to have timely information about problems and difficulties encountered by the joint ventures and adopt measures to tackle them.
- Special measures should be taken to encourage joint ventures to produce and manage light industrial goods and processed products which require complicated production process and are sensitive in the international market, so as to earn more foreign exchange.
- State scientific research institutions should cooperate more closely with joint ventures in integrating overseas and domestic scientific research efforts and in applying research results to production more directly.
- Chinese embassies, commercial and scientific research institutions abroad should aid joint ventures in collecting information on international market and in expanding exports.
- In formulating policies and dealing with issues concerning Hong Kong and Macao entrepreneurs, the Government should proceed from the understanding that most of these people are patriotic and must not be treated as "outsiders."

Statistics show that Hong Kong and Macao investment accounts for 70.8 percent of the total input in the joint ventures, joint cooperative firms, and wholly foreign-funded businesses in China.

In conclusion, Tang urged the Government to help make these joint ventures a success so as to boost Hong Kong and Macao people's confidence in the mainland's reform and open policies.

### PRC Robbery Gangs, Automatic Pistols Increase

HK2203022990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 22 Mar 90 p 3

[By Marcal Joanilho]

[Text] A high percentage of armed robberies in Hong Kong in the past few months have been committed by Mainland Chinese gangs, a senior police officer said yesterday.

And almost all involved powerful 7.62mm automatic pistols.

The same weapons were used by a gang of mainland robbers involved in Tuesday's shootout which left a man dead and three injured.

The Chinese-made guns, known here as Model 54, sparked an alert within the police when it was discovered they could pierce the force's standard-issue bulletproof vests.

The guns are believed to be cheap and readily available in China and sources say they have accounted for 70 percent of illegal weapons seizures here in recent months.

A 29-year-old man, identified as an illegal immigrant from China, was arrested at the scene of Tuesday's shootout. A 7.62mm automatic pistol together with 12 cartridges were seized from the suspect.

Mr John Yuen, Senior Staff Officer of the Organised and Serious Crimes Group, said yesterday the suspect was only here for a very short time and that he came from Guangzhou.

He described the mainland gangs as highly dangerous criminals who sneak into Hong Kong to make quick cash before dashing back across the border.

Mr Yuen said Model 54 guns are so plentiful in China that they can be bought for about 500 RMB (HK\$950) each. Most of those found in Hong Kong came on board fishing vessels and trains.

"We have found these weapons discarded on railway tracks," Mr Yuen said.

Criminals alarmed by security checks are throwing the guns out of the trains, he said.

Official figures on the number of Model 54 weapons seized by the local police were not available still yesterday, three days after they were requested by THE HONGKONG STANDARD.

Statistics on armed robberies committed by Mainland Chinese were also not available.

A police spokesman said only that there were eight armed robbery cases in January and three in February.

Also in January, police made arrests in five armed robbery cases—all involving mainland Chinese.

Mr Yuen said police had carried out a series of raids after Tuesday's shoot-out.

Five illegal immigrants from China, including a woman, were arrested in a pre-dawn raid in a Tsuen Wan village but none were found to be connected with Tuesday's case.

Meanwhile police took extra precautions yesterday when they searched four buildings and a construction site for a gunman involved in a separate robbery.

The suspect had attempted to rob a woman at Des Voeux Road West about 2 pm but fled empty-handed when the woman shouted for help.

Later a large party of policemen in bullet-proof vests and carrying guns cordoned off buildings in Connaught Road West.

No one was arrested in the three-hour search.



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